

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XI No. 82



DECEMBER, 1953

CONTENTS

	Page
Notices	173
Members	174
Annual General Meeting	175
PART ONE	
The Problem of Depthing	184
By Colonel K. W. Merrylees, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.	
M. Turenne's Dowsing Method	186
By Noel Macbeth	
Subterranean Water in the U.S.A.	189
By Verne L. Cameron	
Primary Water	194
By Gaston Burridge	
PART TWO	
Radiesthesia and Osteopathy	198
By P. M. Hay Currie, D.O., M.R.O.	
The Problem of Radionic Photography	204
By J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.	
Sympathy/Antipathy Test	209
By W. E. Benham, B.Sc. (Lond.)	
PART THREE	
Busman's Holiday	213
By Sir Christopher Gibson, Bart.	
Notes and News	224
Reviews	226
Books and Appliances	<i>inside back cover</i>

Published quarterly by the Society at York House, Portugal St., W.C.2

Price to Non-Members, 3/-

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL, 1953-54

President

COLONEL A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.R.I.

Vice-Presidents

Major C. A. POGSON, M.C.

V. D. WETHERED, Esq., B.Sc.

L. E. EEMAN, Esq.

Members of Council

Mrs. G. M. BARRACLOUGH, A.R.C.A.

O. F. PARKER, Esq., A.R.S.M., M.A., F.S.A.

Colonel K. W. MERRYLEES, O.B.E., B.A., M.I.Mech.E.

A. T. WESTLAKE, Esq., B.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

L. J. LATHAM, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R.A.S.

G. LAURENCE, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.

C. SOMERS TAYLOR, Esq., M.A., *Secretary and Treasurer*

Assistant Secretary

Miss E. H. LAMPSON, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

Tel. : Holborn 0805

JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XI No. 82

December, 1953

NOTICES

The following books have been added to the library :—

			PAGES
Herrinckx	Initiation à la Radiesthésie Médicale	1953	72
Thetter	Magnetismus das Urheilmittel	1951	271

* * * *

The title page and contents of Volume X of *Radio-Perception* can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of back numbers, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

We much regret to record the deaths of Mr. W. W. Hawker, and of Dr. L. J. P. Keffler in Brussels. Mr. Hawker had been a member of the Society for many years and during one of his rare visits to England gave a lecture to us on his divining experiences (see *B.S.D.J.* III, 22, 258.). He found his skill as a dowser of great use on his extensive property in South Australia.

Dr. Keffler was a scientific student of radiesthesia and did much valuable investigation with a view to proving the objective origin of the dowser's reactions. A description of some of his experiments with magnets was published in *B.S.D.J.*, X, 78, 349. His death has caused a gap in the ranks of serious investigators.

MEMBERS

* Life Member

NEW

- ANDERSON, B. G., c/o C. P. Parry-Crooke, Esq., J.P., Friston House, Friston, nr. Saxmundham, Suffolk
- *ENGERT, D. J., 50 Edgecliff Esplanade, Seaforth, N.S.W., Australia
- FROST, Miss S. N., Hazelbrook, Terenure Road West, Dublin, Eire
- GOING, A. T., Rottingdean School, Rottingdean, Sussex
- *HUGHES, B. A., The Brook, Fairfield, nr. Bromsgrove, Worcestershire
- *JACOBS, A. J., Cross Avenue, Atholl, Johannesburg, S.A.
- JOHNSON, Mrs., 30 Castle Avenue, Ewell, Surrey
- *MILBURN, W., P.O. Box 537, Nairobi, Kenya
- MOORE, R. J., L.M.Sc., 5 Hume Road, Nottingham, W.11
- PCHARICH, Captain H. K., 2171st A.S.C., U.S.A., Army Chemical Center, Maryland, U.S.A.
- RUMBLE, J. R., Box 1326, Pretoria, S.A.
- SANDWICH, G. S., c/o The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd., 49-50 Berkeley Street, W.1
- SANDWICH, Mrs., c/o The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd., 49-50 Berkeley Street, W.1
- *STUART, K. T., P.O. Railed, Kroonstadt, Orange Free State, South Africa
- TRUAX, Miss D. M., Post Box 434, Victorville, California
- WALTHER, A. H., Quinta Hope, Avenida del Oriente, San Bernardino, Caracas, Venezuela
- WARD, H. H., Fairholme, Anchorsholme Lane, Thornton, Blackpool

CHANGES OF ADDRESS, &c.

- *BARNES, Mrs. F. STANTON, Combe Grove, Monkton Combe, Bath
- BISSETT, Mrs. C. E., 3 Lansdowne Road, Holland Park, W.11
- CHICCA, D., 58 Cours Georges Clémenceau, Bordeaux, France
- CUDDON, E., Ardsoluis, Bray, Co. Wicklow
- *INNES, Sir Charles A., K.B.E., Dorsetts, Sevenoaks, Kent
- LEE, A. E., 56 St. Leonards Road, Chesham Bois, Amersham, Bucks
- PEPPER, H. F., 82 Victoria Street, Ipswich, Suffolk
- ROOSEDALE (formerly Rosenthal), A. Ph.D. (Berlin), 39 Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware, Middlesex
- *SANCTUARY, H. N., Way's End, Bridport, Dorset
- SEARS, Mrs. H. P., Stratone Cottage, Strettington, Chichester, Sussex
- SAMBAIVAN, N., 16 Mundakkauni Amman, Koil Street, Mylapore, Madras 4, S. India
- SCRUTTON, Miss M. E., Clock House Ltd., Nutley, Uckfield, Sussex
- SWANHOLM, A. L., 5580 Village Green, Los Angeles 16, California

OBITUARY

HAWKER, W. W.	MORGAN, T. O.
KEFFLER, Dr. J. L. P.	NAPIER, F. D.

RESIGNED

BURROWS, Mrs. H. J.	MATTHEWMAN, F. P.
CULLING, E.	WRIGHT, Mrs.
DOWSETT, J. M.	LEATHER, Miss H.

On page 166 of the September journal Mr. L. B. MacEwan was incorrectly shown as a life member.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1953

The nineteenth Annual General Meeting was held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 14th. About 30 members were present, Colonel Bell being in the chair.

(1). The Chairman suggested that the minutes of the General Meeting held in 1952, a report of which had been published in *Radio-Perception* for December of that year, should be taken as read. This was agreed to by a show of hands and the minutes were signed by the Chairman.

(2). The President, Colonel Bell, then read the following Report:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am glad to be able to report that our membership continues to grow slowly. According to the list published in the September number of *Radio-Perception* we had on August 13th, 601 members, of whom 232 were resident overseas, whereas the list in the previous September journal showed a total of 591 members. The number of life members on August 13th was 173.

Since our last Annual General Meeting we have, I regret to say, lost several of our old and prominent members, notably Dr. Oscar Brunler, the Right Reverend F. A. Iremonger, Dean of Lichfield, Miss de Castro, Major H. G. P. Rees, Lieut.-Colonel Archdale and Mr. John Clarke. The name of Dr. Brunler must be well known to most of our members. He had belonged to our Society since pre-war days and lectured to us on several occasions. For the last few years he had been living in California, where he had a large following. A note about him, kindly supplied by Mr. Swanhölm, was published in our last journal.

Major Rees, who lived in Southern Rhodesia, was a practical dowser with an inquiring mind and contributed several interesting articles to our journal, for instance that on the ruins at Great Zimbabwe. His death is a great loss to our Society.

Lieut.-Colonel Archdale was known to most of our members as the Editor of the periodical called *The Pendulum* and the author of *Elementary Radiesthesia*. He must have been largely instrumental in spreading a knowledge of the subjects in which we are interested.

Mr. John Clarke, of Ab Kettleby, was an outstanding example of the typical country dowser. Major Creyke, who was one of the main supporters of this Society in its early days, knew him well and was much impressed with his ability as a water diviner and as a tracer of missing people. In both of these capacities John Clarke had a great local reputation and it is much to be regretted that no detailed record of his achievements is likely to be forthcoming.

Our journal, *Radio-Perception*, has been produced on the same lines as hitherto and the last few numbers have contained between 50 and 60 pages each. I do not know to what extent it satisfies our members, for although I occasionally receive appreciatory remarks about it, there are no doubt other members who are more critical. It is however gratifying to know that it is appreciated in Italian radiesthetic circles! At least so I was told by Dr. Vinci who was in England a few months ago.

As Editor I would like to thank all those who have been good enough to contribute articles and to review books and periodicals, especially the reviewer of the Italian *Rivista*, Brother Cowan, who is not one of our members. I must mention in particular the valuable article on "The New Suspension of the Magnetic Needle," by Father Glazewski, which was published in our June number. I must also mention the interesting articles supplied by Mr. Gaston Burridge about dowsers in California. His contributions must be of interest to all practical dowsers and no doubt are largely responsible for our new adherents in the United States.

I again repeat my annual appeal that any member, or non-member for that matter, who has anything of interest to report, should write an article about it and send it to me. Translations of articles in foreign journals have been published occasionally, but we do not want to be too dependent on what one may call second-hand experiences.

The three books which we publish, namely *Dowsing* by Captain Trinder; *Radiations* by Mr. Franklin; and *A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy* by Mr. Wethered, continue to sell slowly and steadily.

Another English book on dowsing has recently been published entitled *How to Dowse, Experimental and Practical Radiesthesia*, by Madame Maury. It is mainly the translation of a series of lessons, with a section on medical diagnosis and treatment on homoeopathic lines. It presents dowsing from the continental angle and describes phenomena such as the effects of light of various colours on the operator which do not seem to have been studied by dowsers in England. It further advocates the use of an artificial magnetic field for increasing the dowser's sensitivity and introduces an instrument designed by the authoress called "compensator," by which minute changes in an artificial field can be easily and accurately produced. If sufficient applications are received models will be supplied by the company called Electro-Medical Hire Ltd.

Our small library has issued 139 books during the past year, eight fewer than in the year before. It has recently been increased by about 30 French books which had belonged to the late Major Menzies. They were kindly passed on to us by Mr. Eeman, to whom Major Menzies' library had been presented by his widow.

During the year under review lectures have been given by Mr.

L. J. Latham on "Accuracy Factors in Dowsing"; by Countess Maryla de Chrapowicki on "Causes and Cures of Evil Radiations in Gems"; by Major C. A. Pogson on "Water, its Quest and Some Reminiscences" (this lecture was unfortunately very badly attended probably owing to the foggy weather); by Dr. Benham on "What Science expects from Radiesthesia"; by Mr. Laurence Hyde on "Radiesthesia and the Unseen"; by Dr. A. M. Janser on "Psychology and Dowsing"; by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Davis on "Ventures in Amateur Dowsing"; and a talk by Dr. Arnould Taylor about some of his experiences and impressions resulting from his tour in the United States last spring.

Our thanks are due to Countess Maryla and to the above gentlemen for the trouble they took in giving us the benefit of their experiences and ideas.

The Reception this year was held at 11 Chandos Street on April 15th and was, if anything, too well attended. No limit had been put to the number of guests a member might bring and the announcement of Mr. de la Warr's talk proved too attractive. An account of the Reception was published in the journal, including reproductions of some of the photographs he showed, so there is no need for me to describe it further. I would however like to add that within the last few days I have visited the Delawarr Laboratories at Oxford at the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. de la Warr and have seen the camera both inside and out, by means of which photographs are taken from bloodspots. A photo was actually taken of a part of the interior of my anatomy which is sometimes a source of trouble to me. He described the theory and the working of his method as far as it is possible, for it is clear that the process cannot be accounted for on purely physical lines and that metaphysical forces must play a part. This being so any criticism by physicists cannot possibly be adequate unless the physicist happens to be unusually broad-minded. Still less effective must be explanations and demonstrations given to newspaper reporters, especially those who represent papers of an inferior type.

One other remark I will add and that is that there seems to be nothing in common between Mr. de la Warr's method and the much talked of and earlier method of Dr. Ruth Drown in the United States.

The outdoor meeting this summer was held on August 8th in the grounds of Cuckfield Park and was, I believe, enjoyed by most of those who attended. We owe our thanks to Major Pogson for his talk and demonstration; he was, as usual, most helpful in arranging details by visiting the site on several occasions beforehand; also to Lieut.-Colonel Davis for his remarkably lucid demonstration; and to Mr. Macbeth who demonstrated the practise of dowsing in the field in the manner adopted by

the famous French dowser, M. Louis Turenne—a method with which most of our members are unfamiliar. A short description of this method will be published in the next journal. Mr. Macbeth had to make a lengthy journey to attend the meeting and we are grateful to him for the trouble he took in contributing to the success of the afternoon.

It is a matter for regret that no one was successful in tracing the pedestrian who, earlier in the day, had walked over a course of less than half a mile. A pair of socks had been sacrificed to provide samples and every precaution had been taken to see that these were not contaminated by alien fingers. It is evident that tracing by dowsing methods either requires much practice or can only be carried out by dowsers who are particularly suited by nature to that sort of work.

I cannot say much about the achievements of our members on the practical side during the past year because reports are seldom sent to me. The few which are sent to me are usually published in the journal. I have had a number of requests on the telephone at the office for dowsers for one purpose or another, but I never hear the result. Judging from allusions in the daily and weekly press, extracts from which are usually printed in the journal under the heading of "Notes and News," it is evident that dowsing for water is still carried out pretty extensively in country areas. Nevertheless there is still a lamentable ignorance on the part of the general public, many of whom do not even know the meaning of the word "dowser," in spite of such allusions as I have mentioned and in spite of the numerous lectures and talks given to local societies and other gatherings.

Though it has not been possible to obtain the support of the appropriate Ministry in advocating the employment of dowsers by government bodies, they are often engaged on local initiative. It is encouraging to read the remarks in the pages of *The Farmers' Weekly* of August 8th, contrasting as they do with the ill-informed and dubious allusions to be found in writings by even the most experienced geologists.

With your permission I will read an extract from the article I have mentioned—

After describing how a water diviner sets about his job the writer of the article ends up as follows:

"There are diviners and diviners. Some will be prepared to state approximate depths and quantity of supply of the source. Often they are pretty well right. Some will be less reliable though none the less sincere—and leave you out of pocket by their fee of £2-£5 and a dry borehole! For the most part the right ones are known and can be engaged and depended on. Nor is it an art dying or otherwise. More, is it a gift or sense with which people, often unknown to themselves, seem to be born or imbued and which subsequently comes to light. Many doubt the

possibility and power of water divining but *there is not the slightest doubt that there is abundant proof that it is clearly possible and fully established in practice.*" The italics are mine.

One may not agree with every word of this, but we must admit that it shows a proper appreciation of the reality and value of dowsing for water by someone well qualified to judge.

As regards the activities of our members abroad, something may be gathered by the occasional entries under "Notes and News" in our journal. Recently I had a letter from Colonel Hennessey in East Africa reporting a series of successful locations which he had made in the Geiglitz and Furaha Sisal Estates at Tanga owned by Bird and Company, which had been drilled by Mowlem's Construction Company. Further he said he had been asked to prospect for water in the Soudan and expected to go there this month.

There seems to be an inexhaustible field for dowsers in East and South Africa, but geological prejudice is, in South Africa at any rate, particularly virulent. Recently I received a visit in my office from a member in East Griqualand, Commander Rodney Thomson, owner of a large farm. Amongst other interesting information he told me how impossible it was to estimate depth with accuracy in his neighbourhood owing to the large amount of iron ore. A few days later a member from the Transvaal, Mr. Freeman, was good enough to call. He owns a property on the outskirts of Pretoria where he cultivates flowers. He told me that another member in Pretoria, Mr. C. D. Wilson, is a first rate dowser and has located many water supplies including that on Mr. Freeman's farm.

Dowsing, or should we say Radiesthesia, on the Continent, appears to be claiming more and more adherents. Since our last general meeting societies have been started in Switzerland and in Barcelona, and we now exchange journals with nine foreign societies.

Undoubtedly the most scientific organisation is that in Holland, the name of which in English is—"Foundation for the Study of Psycho-physics." A brief précis of their third annual report was included in the last journal, so members can judge for themselves of the nature and scope of its activities.

There is a steady flow of books from the Continent, most of them being descriptive of the personal methods and experiences of the authors and therefore contributing little or nothing to a fundamental elucidation of radiesthetic phenomena. A small German book which was published a few months ago is a welcome change as it consists of a general review of the progress and scope of the practice of dowsing, mainly of course from the German point of view.

At our meeting last year I spoke about the legacy of £1,000 which had been left to us by Captain Trinder for research, and

how we had undertaken to contribute towards the expenses of a scientist, Dr. Phyllis Croft, for investigating by means of electroencephalography the process by which both objective and subjective stimuli originate the dowser's reactions. Unfortunately any arrangement for the employment of Dr. Croft proved impossible. She felt compelled to accept an offer for research work made by a body called The Animal Health Trust and though she was willing and eager to devote any spare time she might have to research on our behalf the Trust would not consent to her doing so.

It then occurred to me that it might be possible to arrange for research to be carried out at St. Andrew's University where there is a lecturer on geography, Dr. G. D. Cumming, who happens to be a geologist and an experienced dowser, with whom I have been acquainted for many years. I therefore wrote to him and was glad to receive a reply which showed that he was personally interested and willing to co-operate. He had approached the head of the Physiological Department, Professor Ritchie, who was prepared to consent to research of the kind we require being carried out under his auspices. There has, I understand, been unavoidable delay in proposing a definite arrangement owing to reorganisation at the University, but I hope to hear before long how the matter is progressing.

This delay in the appropriation of Captain Trinder's valuable gift is to be regretted, but I do not think we should squander it in experiments of an unproductive nature.

It is surprising and rather deplorable that amongst so much new literature, describing, for the most part, methods which are valid for the author only, so little of fundamental value is forthcoming. Most students of radiesthesia seem to regard it as perfectly natural that the presence of hidden or distant objects should produce, by means of waves or fields of a vague and dubious nature, involuntary muscular reactions in the dowser's body, and show no curiosity as to the *process* by which these physical reactions occur.

In this respect the subjective type of dowsing is just as important as the objective. Some of our members appear to regard such phenomena as map dowsing as outside the scope of our objects. It is true that no mention was made of distant prospecting in the rules drawn up on May 4th, 1933, but ideas have changed considerably in the last twenty years. Teleradiesthesia, or distant prospecting, is accepted as a proven radiesthetic phenomenon all over the Continent and it would be absurd for us to disregard it. Many of our members, as do radiesthetists abroad, dowse on a map as a matter of course, before visiting a site, and use a map for tracing missing people and objects. This subjective type of dowsing should therefore be regarded just as much a scientific reality as is telepathy, for example, and any investigator who affects to think otherwise is, in my opinion,

guilty of scientific dishonesty.

Before I close I would ask for your support in tendering our thanks to our Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Somers Taylor, for the work he has done for us during the past year. It is by no means easy in these servantless days to find anyone willing to devote his scanty leisure to gratuitous occupations, and we should be grateful to Mr. Taylor for the ungrudging help he has given us.

Major Pogson then proposed a vote of thanks to the President which was passed with acclamation.

(3). The Treasurer, Mr. Somers Taylor, then explained the accounts for the past year, copies of which had been sent to all home members with a notice of the meeting.

The passing of the Accounts, proposed by Mr. Wethered and seconded by Dr. Benham, was carried.

(4). The Chairman explained that Mr. Underwood had resigned from the Council in August, thus occasioning a vacancy for a Vice-President. The Council had proposed that Mr. Eeman, who had been a member of the Council for a longer time than the other members and was in every way eminently suitable, should be elected to fill the vacancy.

His election, proposed by Dr. Laurence and seconded by Mr. Wethered, was carried.

The Chairman pointed out that under Rules 21 and 22 Dr. Westlake and Mr. Latham were due to retire from the Council and were eligible for re-election, and that a further vacancy existed owing to the election of Mr. Eeman as Vice-President. The Council had proposed that this vacancy should be filled by Dr. G. Laurence, F.R.C.S.E. He had been a member of the Society for many years, and was a qualified doctor who had much experience in the practise of radiesthetic methods. He was in other respects extremely suitable to fill the vacancy.

The election of Dr. Westlake, Mr. Latham and Dr. Laurence, proposed by Mr. Eeman and seconded by Dr. Benham, was carried.

(5). Under Rule 30 the election of Messrs. James, Edwards and Co. as auditors at a fee of six guineas, proposed by Mr. Wethered and seconded by Mr. Seward, was carried.

(6). A discussion, in which Major Pogson, Mr. Blyth-Praeger, Dr. Benham and Mr. Macbeth gave their views, then took place about the tracing of missing people, attempts at which had proved a failure at the Summer Meeting.

Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle stated that he had tried to get two members of the House of Lords to take up the cause of dowsing but that owing to the attitude of a well-known peer, they had not considered it advisable.

There being no further business to transact the meeting was closed at 4 p.m., when tea was served.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1953

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
1952	£	£ s. d.	1952	£	£ s. d.
356	Subscriptions—Annual ..	368 1 5	261	Printing of Journal ..	258 13 8
68	—Life ..	75 3 11	—	Copyright of "Dowsing" ..	—
32	Entrance Fees ..	36 6 0	—	Expenses of "Health and the Pendulum" ..	—
21	Meetings ..	37 13 3	—	Payment to Author ..	7 10 0
44	Sales—Journal ..	50 14 6	—	Publication ..	3 15 10
38	"Dowsing" ..	37 6 5	1	Insurance ..	11 3
100	"Health and the Pendulum" ..	91 19 5	—	Expenses of "Dowsing" ..	—
20	"Radiations" ..	15 2 5	—	Publication ..	1 18 2
1	Badges ..	13 6	—	Insurance ..	7 9
1	Donations ..	2 19 9	15	Expenses of "Radiations" ..	—
8	Miscellaneous ..	8 0 8	—	Publication ..	16 9
—	Interest—Gross ..	—	—	Insurance ..	6 5
6	On Defence Bonds ..	6 0 0	—	Meetings ..	—
11	On Post Office Savings ..	11 2 6	1	Office Expenses ..	101 16 9
—	Bank Deposit ..	—	78	Printing and Stationery ..	107 9 8
17	Less Income Tax due ..	17 2 6	25	Postage and Cheque Books ..	37 7 0
8	thereon ..	7 12 4	58	Library Purchases ..	62 16 2
—	Adjustment for Over-Provision of In-	—	1	Miscellaneous ..	—
—	come Tax 1952/53 ..	—	4	Corporation Duty ..	2 3 6
—	..	1 9	—	Grants and Donations ..	1 13 1
—	..	—	139	Balance being Excess of Receipts over Pay-	1 4 0
—	..	—	—	ments for the year ..	145 3 2
—	..	—	—	..	£733 13 2
—	..	—	—	..	£733 13 2
—	..	—	—	..	£698

PART ONE

THE PROBLEM OF DEPTHING

BY COLONEL K. W. MERRYLEES, O.B.E., M.I.MECH.E.

The order of importance of the four main factors which it is desirable for any dowser to determine for a client is, position, depth, quantity, quality.

Of these, position is the most readily determined and should not be difficult for any experienced dowser to fix. Quantity can to some extent be assessed from a study of the hydrology of the catchment and its geology, and this latter can give some idea of the likely impurities which will be found.

Depth, to the client, is a most important factor as the cost of digging or drilling a well is closely related to the depth, and so also is the cost of pumping. Let us examine methods and what can be done at present to determine depth.

There appear to be two main systems of depthing in use, whether the instrument be a rod, a pendulum or some other device. The first system is based on the assumption that there is a force field which can be identified as a pattern at the surface of the ground near the centre line of the flow.

The simplest of all the methods in this system is the "Bishop's Rule," which is described in a number of books on dowsing, usually in such terms as "with the rod or pendulum in the correct position, walk at right angles away from the line of flow until a strong reaction is obtained. Walk back across the line of flow until a similar reaction is obtained on the other side. Half the distance between these marks is the depth to the flow." The account usually goes on to say that the rule may be upset by certain subsoils, such as clay, or by dipping strata or by sloping ground. That this method, even in the most experienced hands, may be most inaccurate is sometimes admitted, but nowhere have I found it mentioned that other energy patterns which many dowsers get may make this method practically useless.

An elaboration of this method involves the straining of a wire near to and above the surface normal to the line of the flow, and of greater length than the expected depth. Along this the dowser moves until he obtains an appropriate reaction. It is doubtful if this is any improvement on the simpler first method.

The third "physical" method is that invented by Major Creyke and frequently referred to in this Journal. It consists of the setting up of a circular, or nearly circular, field round a metal (or preferably mumetal) rod erected close to the line of flow. That a local field is set up appears to be generally accepted but

the circle to me, frequently becomes greatly distorted and therefore inconsistent, and reliable results are not always obtained.

The second system of depthing has even more variations of method but all appear to be connected with some personal mental factor of the dowser.

As before, the line of the flow is found and the dowser stands on or near this line, facing, according to the dowser's own preference, up or down stream, or to some selected point of the compass. The dowser then, holding his instrument in its "receptive" position, may count silently or aloud, or may stamp, or even measure, the time which elapses before he notes a reaction on his instrument. From experience the number, or the time elapsed, is connected with the depth at which the flow is below him. A variant of this method used by a well-known and successful dowser is to walk around a mark on the flow line, counting the number of revolutions. For deep flows this must be a tiring performance.

Another method, on the line of flow, is to hold the rod, or the hand not holding the pendulum, as high as possible and, slowly to lower the rod or hand, noting the height of the hand or hands when a reaction is obtained. Again experience and the personal scale of heights are used to calculate the depth. It does not seem possible that this second system can originate from any force field from the flow and therefore it must only be reliable when used by someone with extra sensory perception of an experienced and well-developed form. The various measuring methods can only be correlated with the depth of the flow when the operator can "sense" when the flow is reached, the dowser, possibly almost unconsciously, "thinking" down to the flow as he counts or stamps. In no other way is it possible to accept the great variation in dimension—metre, foot, inch—which is connected to each stamp or count by different dowsers, and which is in fact as personal to the dowser as is the method of measurement.

We can now go back to the first system above, and we must appreciate that it also may be classified with this second system. Since the measurement of depth is made by measuring a distance in paces or by other means, or by a measured time between the dowser leaving the centre of the flow and getting a reaction, it is possible that the two systems are only a variation of the one.

The reliability of any currently used depthing method would therefore appear to be dependent on a personal factor in the dowser's mentality or his gift of extra-sensory perception, and is therefore dangerously susceptible to auto-suggestion. Perhaps this is the chief reason why depthing accurately appears to be so uncertain and difficult.

In addition to difficulties from personal factors, most experienced dowers make an allowance, often as a large percentage addition, if they know that the subsoil contains earths (such as clay) or minerals ; or if the subsoil strata dip appreciably. Again the allowances vary considerably.

Another very important source of error occurs whenever there is more than one aquifer, or even if the movement of water is taking place at one level in a saturated stratum, as may happen in the lower portion of the upper chalk, where the water table may be some way above the flow and the upper part of the chalk partly or wholly saturated. It is frequently very difficult to be sure that one is "off" a flow in order to take depths to other aquifer or water table levels and so by elimination to fix the level of the flow required.

The difficulty in investigating dowsing depthing methods and trying out new methods is the old one of lack of accurate information about the subsoil flow which is being used. Only at a point over a man-made adit, flowing full, are the conditions known with certainty. Fortunately a number of such points are available on the South Downs, and in fact in most chalk areas. It is seldom that the site provides the pleasant level surface above the adit which would help accurate investigations, but this should not deter dowers from making every effort to evolve a method which will compare in accuracy with the proved methods in use for location of centre line of flow. Accurate depthing is an essential for all dowsing surveys and no pains should be spared to find an accurate method which *all* dowers can use, even though it may have to be modified to suit each dowser's personal idiosyncrasies.

M. TURENNE'S DOWSING METHOD

BY NOEL MACBETH

At the last Summer Meeting I gave a brief demonstration of the dowsing methods employed by M. Turenne when asked to locate either water or any particular underground mineral seam. He has since written to describe these methods, and a translation of his letter is given below. To make this clearer I have added a description of the appliances he uses.

Vertical waves are those which are propagated upwards from the ground and vertically. *Horizontal waves* leave their place of origin horizontally. One type of wave is detectable rather than the other when magnets fitted to Turenne's forked

whalebone rod or green pendulum are parallel to the plane of propagation. Hence a use of magnetic needles in this way eliminates from one's detection and reception certain stray waves not related to the quest, making the dowser's work both easier and more accurate. Flowing water and also the edges of both flowing water and mineral seams produce vertical waves, but still underground water produces horizontal waves.

Divining rods in the form of a V, with a hand holding each branch, used to be made just of hazel without any addition. Those rods provide the same reaction over a stream, over a dry cavity or over the edge of a pool of still water. The dowser using such an instrument has three chances to one of being mistaken. A selection of one of the three very similar influences can be obtained automatically when a pair of magnetic needles is properly fitted to a whalebone rod, one magnet being attached to each branch by means of a swivelling device. To find a stream the two magnets should be fixed vertical with the negative (south-seeking) poles up and the positive poles down, this giving induction with waves deriving from flowing water which produces a negative force. But to recognize the position of an underground dry cavity the two magnets must be vertical with the positive (north-seeking) poles up. On the other hand, the pattern of the edge of a still pool will be registered by the rod which has its two magnet needles parallel to the ground surface, the negative poles pointing forwards and away from the dowser's body.

Additional identification is afforded by wave selectivity which occurs when the sensitive part of the diviner's hand touches the vibrational counterpart or "witness" of the substance to be detected.

In the case of quite 90 per cent. of people the reaction due to detection causes the rod to fall on the reception of the wave influence, particularly when the dowser approaches the source of the influence, the rod tip having been inclined slightly downwards beforehand. A feeling of lightness in the rod tip is produced by the act of receding from the source.

The so-called "Radium Block" is used to provide a central point capable of absorbing the wave influences derived from what is below it in the ground and then reflecting those same influences laterally along the ground surface in every direction, though more particularly in the direction of apertures in the ends of the block.

The radium block consists of a small wooden box, 4in. x 2in. x 2in., containing a glass phial filled with a form of colloidal radium, with a small hole in each side and end. The liquid in the phial has been specially treated so as to preclude all danger of dermatitis. M. Turenne declares that he has handled these blocks for 40 years without any harm to himself.

The depth of a stream or a mineral seam or of intervening strata can be measured by aligning the radium block lengthways in the required direction, so that the aperture in a *small* end faces the dowser.

DOWSING AT THE SITE

(The letter from M. L. Turenne, Ing., E.C.P.)

It is through the kind help of my old pupil, Mr. Noel Macbeth, that I am sending this message in English to dowsers of the B.S.D. Here I describe briefly my own dowsing methods.

It is preferable to find the location of the underground stream on a chosen general site by means of Map Reading before any operation is undertaken on the site itself.

From a position at some distance from the site one can confirm what map reading has shown, and the presence of the water in a particular direction. With rod magnets in the "vertical negative" position, witness of H_2O in one hand, you gaze level to the horizon as you turn round gradually. The stream's position can be detected in this way at a distance of, say, 50 or even 150 yards. The rod is at the level of one's line of gaze and it appears to be stiff in the hand as soon as one's eyes are looking in the direction of the stream.

The direction of the stream having been ascertained in this way, one walks towards it. As soon as one is directly above it the magnet-fitted rod will fall. This rod continues to be pulled down so long as its V point is over any portion of the stream's width. A control check can be made by next approaching the detected stream pattern from the other side. The rod tends to rise while the diviner is walking when he faces up-stream, and in other circumstances it feels as if it were being drawn downwards.

For the finding of depth, a witness of water is placed on the radium block which is lying flat on the ground within the stream pattern (i.e., between its more or less parallel sides). From one of the end apertures of the radium block, at 90° to the direction of the flow, there is a carrier wave vibration. On the radium block place a witness of water. Walk from the radium block along this carrier. The rod drops as soon as its apex is vertical to a point on the ground influenced by the water's "depth parallel." If the stream is deep the rod will continue to be pulled down until you reach a signal for depth (below ground) of the stream bed.

By laying witnesses of soil constituents and having the rod magnets "vertical negative" or "vertical positive" to suit the nature of the soil constituent represented by the witness, you can estimate the depths of each stratum of the earth's crust situated between you and the stream.

What has been found in one direction will be found repeated in three more directions at right angles to each other, the radium block being at the centre of spheres with radii corresponding to the distance underground of the object represented by the witness being employed.

It is worth recalling that the rod is pulled down while its apex is detecting the whole thickness of a stratum of running water or of a soil constituent. When the rod has passed the position of lowest depth for the water, it ceases to pull or in the case of a very sensitive diviner it rises violently.

The radium block produces radiations which enter the ground just like the radiations provided by any depth recorder of physics. The radiations are reflected by the object situated below ground and are then projected laterally in the directions corresponding to the four lateral apertures of the radium block.

As a check upon these findings based solely on the help of the radium block, I do not employ the Bouly test, i.e., I do not strike the ground with my foot and count until the rod gives a reaction, with time involved representing depth. Instead, I use a stop watch method for counting the seconds. I place the radium block on the ground and at the same time start my stop watch. A magnet-fitted pendulum (with needles vertical negative for water) is then suspended motionless close to one side of the radium block on which there is the witness of water. At first the pendulum is "dead," but after a number seconds it goes into oscillation for the same number of seconds. In my case, oscillation lasting 15 seconds corresponds to a 50-metre depth for the underground stream level then being assessed.

SUBTERRANEAN WATER IN THE U.S.A.

BY VERNE L. CAMERON*

Part of an article written for Science Digest

A clipping from the Riverside, California, *Enterprise*, dated July 18th, 1949, states, "The quantity of water underneath the earth's surface is said to be more than one-third of the total volume of the oceanic waters. This underground water is composed of rivers and springs with no visible sources, and the *Los Angeles Times*, March 17th, 1953, quoting Paul Baumann, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, "The entire United States is now consuming more water

* See Mr. Cameron's article in *B.S.D.J.*, XI, 80, 95

than it is receiving by rainfall. In 1950, consumption of potable water in the United States reached an estimated level of 170 billion gallons a day, or some 58 cubic miles a year. During the same period the usable volume of water produced by rainfall was only about 50 cubic miles. This means that the water consumed in 1950 was 116 per cent. of the water produced, and this means that our national water resources account was overdrawn. During the same time, the overdraft in Los Angeles County was several hundred per cent." This shows what a vast amount of water is known to be underground and how little is known about where it comes from.

With the largest ocean in the world lapping at our western shore, and with gigantic known earth faults under it permitting water by the trillions of gallons to flow down to a depth where the heat of the earth converts it into superheated steam and drives it through the faults, leaving its salt behind in the form of the familiar salt domes found in drilling oil wells, it is ridiculous to talk of water coming perhaps hundreds of miles from high elevations, from rain and snow, to crop up near the ocean's edge.

In the San Joaquin valley alone there are probably a thousand wells which will average a thousand gallons per minute each. These pump for eight months of the year, night and day in most cases. They alone would call for something like three trillion gallons of precipitation a year, and this is probably more than all the rain and snow which falls in the High Sierras.

How much longer will some engineers continue to beat their heads against the obvious and refuse to accept such a simple, reasonable explanation which easily accounts for the hot wells, hot springs and geysers as well as the cold springs which exist on the very tops of some of the highest mountains, and the vast amount of water which is being produced in the deserts of the great Southwest and which cannot be accounted for by any other explanation.

The recent disastrous earthquake in the San Andreas fault, which destroyed part of the town of Tehachapi, California, boosted some springs and wells overlying the fault to a great many times their former flow. One spring, high on a mountainside, had for years issued from a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. pipe sticking out of the ground; after the quake it was flowing the equivalent of a 6-inch pipeful from the ground nearby and running off down the mountainside. Many other springs broke out where they had never been known before, and other springs and wells were lowered or dried up by the pinching off of the subterranean feeders. This could not have happened if the wells and springs were not fed by volcanic or magmatic water coming up through the fault, which is known to extend clear through the earth's crust.

This water will be there in the faults as long as we have oceans. There is a fluctuation in this supply, with a period of 11 or 12 years, which coincides with sunspot activities, the low water and the extent of its drop seemingly corresponding to the maximum sunspot activity.

In 1950 the sunspots were the worst ever known, disrupting radio and wire communications, and at the same time the rainfall and underground water both reached the lowest low in 150 years of record. One would assume from this that the two water cycles were connected, but they were not necessarily caused by the same factors at all, for many times the underground water has been known to rise steadily for years while the rainfall was dropping off. Since 1950, I have heard only two complaints of individual wells dropping, outside of being pumped down by neighbouring wells in the same vein, but have heard of a great many cases which showed that the water was either static or rising. In most areas it is on the upgrade, and will continue to rise for at least four more years.

For one Realty Company, in the last eight years, I have located at least 50 wells of which about 30 have been drilled without one actual failure. They range from 4,500 feet above sea level to some near the ocean which did not strike water until far below sea level. One of them, 4,000 feet above sea level, produces 105 gallons a minute from a 1½ in. hole in the bottom of the well, straight down.

The record of wells in that region in the past which were not located by sticks, wires or some other forms of dowsing shows about three failures out of four.

Some years ago a friend of the writer drilled a 700 foot well in the Borego Desert, California, under the impression that it was merely necessary to drill to 700 feet in order to have abundant water for 160 acres of wild rice for a duck club. The hole was dry. Then he called me down to see if there was any water there. I found he had missed an underground river by only 150 feet to the center, it being 150 feet wide. By moving him 150 feet from the dry hole and having it put down to 700 feet again he obtained what is still by far the largest well in the Borego Desert, pumping 2,700 gallons a minute, or 300 miner's inches.

In the more than a quarter-century past I have located wells for many celebrities such as movie stars Frank Morgan, Fred Astaire, Flash Corrigan, Albert Dekker, Randolph Scott, Douglas Shearer, Sonia Henie, Dolores Costello, Wrestler Jim Londos, Author Harold Bell Wright and others, and among the documentary proof of my successful work are War Department purchase orders for many well locations used during the last war, some of them stating, "The services of V. L. Cameron were

used for this special service as he was available and had been found to be reliable previously." A letter from the War Department states, "Your services in locating a well on the leased property at Camp Moreno . . . were eminently satisfactory, the well producing the amount of water predicted."

Also, there is a letter from the President of the Riverside Highland Water Company, Riverside, California, regarding wells I located for them—all successful. One is outstanding, since it pumps 3,150 gallons per minute while drawing down only 40 feet from the static level of 30 feet, which is more than a barrel a second. The President, Mr. Bell, explained how he was convinced while I was locating the well, that I knew exactly what I was doing when he saw me correctly read several existing wells in the neighbourhood, with no previous knowledge whatever of that area.

These instances are cited to explain the enormous and almost unbelievable development taking place in the deserts and other areas in the Southwest: hundreds of thousands of acres of new ground, where the sage brush is being cleared and enormous crops of potatoes, cotton and all market garden products are being produced from the virgin soil; and almost all of this ground has been condemned by orthodox geologists as having no available water, since there is almost no rainfall on much of it! It also proves that this vast underground supply is not from rain or precipitation *but is from steam from miles below the surface.*

Some of our deeper oil wells are more than three miles deep, or nearly 17,000 feet. At that depth the temperature is terrific, but since a column of water three miles deep would weigh 7,000 pounds per square inch, it must be superheated to a much higher temperature than the normal 212 degrees at which steam forms at atmospheric pressure; but when it does form steam, with enough pressure to make room for itself, it will flash through the faults at lightning speed to where it can rise without having to lift an already existing column of water.

But, and here is the salvation of the world's food situation, steam cannot carry minerals, so that when this steam issues from its point of generation, it leaves all salt and other minerals behind. These deposits are drilled into in the quest for oil when they are found to be in the form of lenses, probably because of the lifting or blistering of the earth layers under the terrific pressure of the forming steam, and these lenses or blisters may fill with salt and perhaps eventually cut off the supply of steam from that spot. Nevertheless the supply of steam is ample to preserve the balance of pressures necessary in the downflow of water in one area, the migration of the steam and the upflow of water and steam in another. All cavities, fissures and faults at that depth are subjected to a constant pressure of

around 7,000 pounds per square inch, either in the form of superheated water or superheated steam. When steam is let off in one area, lowering the pressure by a few ounces, it is immediately replaced by a downflow of water through some other fault. This process is responsible for the distribution of the heat of the earth throughout its crust, preventing the formation of volcanoes or fumaroles in some spots, whilst others would be freezing cold. An example of this is in the steam vents, geysers and hot springs which keep the climate of Iceland very much like that in parts of California. And how else can the heat be accounted for? Further evidence for the accuracy of these statements is the sulphur gas often accompanying hot water where it rises so rapidly through an open fault that it still retains the gases from *burning rock*. While the water is still boiling hot, it has a high solvent action, hot water being known as the universal solvent. This enables it to pick up many minerals from the rocks on the way up, which slow-moving cold water would have left behind, or which would have been filtered out through the clays and sediments deposited in the path of slow-moving water.

One of my wells at Desert Hot Springs, California, came in with 600 gallons per minute of very hot water, as I had predicted, and supplies abundant water for a 400-acre resort.

Proof of any of these statements will be furnished upon request.

The steam may rise the first mile as steam; the second mile as hot water, and if it rises through a multitude of cracks, exposing it to too much cold rock, it may come up the last mile as cool to icy cold water, and if filtered through enough clay, may be 99½ per cent. pure upon arrival at the surface, either in springs or wells.

Hot supplies are indicated by my instruments as circles from four to 150 feet in diameter, while cold springs underground show as ovals or fissures. Many of the hot springs indicated by the instruments are overlaid by thin sheets of white lime or silica dissolved from the rock below and congealed upon striking the air.

This underground water *cannot* be located by geology, except in rare cases in the hills or mountains, and almost never in flat ground, where geology is of no avail. It would be as easy to estimate the workings of gophers underground by looking at the surface of a concrete floor or pavement above them.

We who locate underground water and are building a science as exact as any, are being forced to do so entirely without the help of the schools, colleges and scientific bodies in the United States. But this has its advantages, since if we were allowed to collaborate we would soon be so indoctrinated with orthodoxy and so filled with cants and impossibles that we would give

up in despair. I have the proof is so many ways, and the two billion or so people outside the universities and scientific bodies are beginning to accept us just as they are accepting chiropractic in spite of the howls of the medical fraternity and the Medical Association.

So, while the scoffers scoff, we locators or dowsers quietly go ahead making the world a better place to live in, and not with the help of orthodox scientists, but in spite of them.

PRIMARY WATER

BY GASTON BURRIDGE

When a dowser speaks of water rising vertically, or nearly so, to "domes" and there disseminating itself into "veins," he is apt to get raised eyebrows from the geologically thinking section of his audience. When a dowser records a large spring high on a mountain side—or mountain *top*—with little or no surface drainage above it—and he declares this spring is fed by water coming from deep within the earth—he catches a trace of snickers coming from the same quarter as came the raised eyebrows. I say to him, "have courage—they know not what they do!"

Recently I discovered a geologist and geo-chemist of splendid training and long experience, who also hunts for water. He does not use a dowser's methods to make his locations, but he causes as much consternation, eyebrow lifting and outright gasps from the geologic section as any dowser ever has! His name is Stephen Riess and he searches for—and finds—what is known as "Primary" or "Juvenile" water.

I write about him, and primary water, here, for two reasons. One, to bring to those dowsers who operate in mountain areas and locate considerable water in rock veins and fissures more courage and perhaps some hints towards further study. And second, to let all of us know there is at least *one* geologist who knows his business and holds no vitriol in his heart towards dowsers generally or particularly. He says, "I don't know *how* it works, but it most certainly *works*!"

Stephen Riess was born in southern Germany 53 years ago. He comes from a family who have furnished the Bavarian kings with many an eminent military leader. He, himself, was trained in a naval academy. There he learned an interesting motto. It says, "Say not 'this is *truth*,' but say 'this it seems to be, as

I see the thing I think I see!'" His geology teacher was himself, considerable of a "rebel" thinker along those lines and he instilled in Riess much of the independence of mind and dislike for what Riess likes to call "the deadwood of dogma" surrounding present day geological thinking. Not that it will do dowers any particular good, but for whatever chuckle it may bring, I can tell you, there is nothing Stephen Riess enjoys more—unless it is bringing in another primary water well—than to get three or four geologists together, then proceed to back them into a corner—argumentatively—neatly turn them round, and place a dunce cap on their heads, one at a time!

Mr. Riess did not promulgate the theory of primary water. Such geological bigwigs as Dr. Oscar E. Meinzer, of the United States Geological Survey, and Dr. Walemar Lindgren, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have both written splendid, carefully detailed expositions on this matter. One can find more or less mention of it in any good, complete textbook on geochemistry. What Mr. Riess has done is to *apply* the theory and develop means of using it to actually locate sources of primary water.

Up to the present time Mr. Riess has located 70 primary water wells. These cover locations in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Peru. All but three of these wells have been most successful. Mr. Riess believes now he knows why those three failed to develop as predicted. Such a record, accumulated over so wide a territory, either makes Stephen Riess the luckiest man in the world, or is pretty sound evidence his theories are valid.

Mr. Riess lives in Black Canyon, in Simi (Sē-mē) Valley, Simi, California. On his own ranch is located a primary water well he drilled 20 years ago as an early test to his theories. This well flows today as it did when first brought in. Every other well in Simi Valley has suffered from the gradual sinking of the general water table. Some of them have gone completely dry. A majority of them have had to be deepened.

Primary water sources are unaffected by drought or other phenomena relative to surface climate or climate cycles. Severe earthquakes might affect a primary water well, but climate—never!

Mr. Riess does not go to the valleys looking for primary water. Instead, he climbs the steep mountains! He seeks the high sides—sometimes their very tops—for sites. Primary water does not come—directly—from sedimentary or accumulated collections of earth surface materials. Probably, the greater part of primary water eventually finds its way into these collections, or directly into water courses, or even into the sea. How-

ever, Mr. Riess does not attempt to tap it there. He taps it long before it gets that far down!

Primary or juvenile water originates deep—extremely deep—within the heart of the rocks from which it issues. Its journey is always long, frequently very devious. It comes not from a few hundred feet within the earth, but from thousands and thousands of feet within! This water is made close where hot magmas still boil and churn in frightful scething, where basic foundation stone is cooling, being formed from the fluids of creation. As cooling and crystallization take place, large quantities of elemental gases are set free. These gases are born under high, constant pressure which forces them into a network of cracks, fissures, flutes and pipes all such foundation rocks carry. These gases cool more as they rise, and on route contact many other new chemical conditions. Here, more chemical reactions take place, and as a result, still other different compounds are formed. Primary water is among these.

It is Mr. Riess's opinion that for considerable time in the early history of the Earth—and even long after its surface became cool enough to hold it—there was scant water here. It appears to him further, that *all* water now present on the earth was once primary water! It seems quite possible that the total amount of water on earth is increasing steadily—but slowly, of course—and one day, some two or more billion years hence, water will cover most of the globe's surface!

Primary water tastes, smells, looks, feels the same as the water which spills from your faucet or you dip from the outflow of the average pump. It boils at the same temperature, is just as "wet" as any other water. Its "average hardness" closely resembles that of any well water. In fact, it is very difficult to find any difference between primary water and other good water. Its birth in darkness and heat appears to have little effect on its quality. Its constant source is about the only item which sets it aside as "something better."

I was most interested in one point Mr. Riess discussed at some length. It is something any dowsers can well note. Mr. Riess had mentioned he knew of only *four* rock well drillers he thought capable of drilling his wells. I asked why so few. He replied, "Mostly because such wells as I locate are no place for *any* guess work. A well driller, to drill my holes, must *know* what he is doing every drilling minute. One of the most important factors is that these holes must be *straight*. Not straight just *one* way—but straight *both* ways! My targets are extremely small and if a hole isn't plumb it can miss easily. In such work a small miss is as bad as a large one!" Many of Riess's wells are drilled without casing of any sort their entire length, others use casing part way. It is important to know when casing is necessary and provide it!

It is also interesting to note that run-of-the-mine geologists and hydrologists look with considerable askance at Riess's theories. These were not taught them in their college courses. Such water as he finds is as strange to them as that which a dowser locates. Riess's views seem as far fetched to them as a trip to the moon and it makes them shudder to contemplate such revolutionary implications. But in this case, they are faced with the proof of a pudding which is more savoury to them than a dowser's pudding. It would appear, right in front of their eyes and using their own methods and knowledge, Stephen Riess had stuck his thumb and pulled out several plums!

Primary water is surely revolutionary water. Many dowsers have suspected the existence of such water sources a long time but I have never talked with one who has gone as deeply into its actuality as has Mr. Riess. There comes to mind several possibilities open to the dowser's subtle art capable of development and further study. I would say much might be done along lines of tracing veins to their domes. Also, considerable experimentation could be profitably carried out towards successful opening of domes. The technique of dome opening is sadly lacking for it appears to be a quite unsuccessful undertaking. I feel sure careful chemical analysis of waters believed to come from primary sources might bring to light information of importance which could further help a dowser distinguish it from that water collected in sedimentary materials.

Mr. Riess has found many fissures carrying primary water are extremely narrow. This might suggest any dowser searching for such water would have to be ever on the alert or he could easily walk over it.

In summary, then, it would appear (1) the existence of primary water—which dowsers have more than suspicioned for a long time—has been established geologically—at least well enough except for the most iron-bound sceptics; (2) these new water sources can be located very accurately geologically as well as by dowsing methods, thus removing from the dowser's shoulders the whole burden of "proof" that they exist; (3) not *all* geologists are anti-dowser minded; (4) the science of geology is not without its own deep thinkers, nor is it without dissension among its adherents.

PART TWO

RADIESSTHESIA AND OSTEOPATHY

Substance of a lecture given to the British Society of Dowisers after the Annual General Meeting on October 14th.

BY P. M. HAY CURRIE, D.O., M.R.O.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I felt greatly honoured when, earlier this year, Colonel Bell wrote to me and asked me to give a talk to you on Osteopathy and Radiesthesia, to show of what great assistance the Rod and Pendulum in their separate spheres can be, not only to Osteopathy but to most other methods of healing and health in general. This is far too big a subject to tackle in detail in forty-five minutes, but I would like to state that Osteopathy was founded on June 22nd, 1874, by Dr. A. T. Still, one time mechanical engineer and afterwards a doctor of medicine in the U.S.A., in which capacity he served during the American Civil War.

Now I think it would be as well first to define briefly what Osteopathy is, and what it aims to achieve. For this purpose I will quote an early but well known authority, Prof. Riggs, D.O., who formulated what I consider to be the most excellent definition of Osteopathy. He said "Osteopathy is that Science of healing which emphasises the diagnosis of diseases by physical methods with a view to discovering, not the symptoms, but the causes, of diseases; and treats the same by manipulation, the purpose and result of which is to restore the normal condition of nerve control and blood supply to every organ in the body by removing physical obstruction, or by stimulating or inhibiting functional activity as the condition may require."

To enlarge further on this, I would say, quoting from the same source, "Life is a reaction. Its basis is three-fold: Mind which directs it; physical organization which makes it possible; and the chemical changes which accompany, and are a part of all its processes. The body is a machine for this transformation. By its subtle changes the latent force of the food is converted into the highest type of human energy. The quantity and quality of this change determines the individual. The completeness of the change and the proper distribution of the energy determine the health of the individual."

This "energy-machine" must be in perfect order, else there will be interference with both the quality of the change and its distribution, either of which conditions is abnormal. All Life processes are effected through motion. Cessation of motion means imperfect changes, stagnation, death. To meet these

conditions and to restore motion to the lymph, the blood, all fluids of the body and the tissues (for they require to be kept constantly moving) Osteopathy offers the following :—

- (1) Correction of sub-luxations (minor), luxations (major), displacements and contractures.
- (2) Removal of all irritations central and peripheral affecting the whole nervous system.
- (3) Removal of impediments to the passage of the forces and fluids of the body.
- (4) A perfect method of increasing or decreasing the activity of glandular tissues, and
- (5) Through the vasomotor system a perfect control of the blood supply to every organ of the body.

These effects are based upon known physiological laws ; there is no empiricism in Osteopathy. Dr. Still always emphasised the fact "The power of the Artery must be *absolute*, universal, and unobstructed, or disease will result ; the moment of disturbance means the period when disease starts ; in no case can this be done without a broken or suspended current of Arterial blood."

Now having defined Osteopathy and told you of its origin, if you will bear with me for a few minutes I should like to draw your attention to a few very important facts that will, I feel sure, be of interest and possibly enlightening to some of my audience. The letters D.O. after a practitioner's name signify "Diploma of Osteopathy." The value and protection afforded to the patient by these letters entirely depend on where the practitioner trained and what school or college granted the diploma in question. Only those who have completed satisfactorily a full four-year course at the British School of Osteopathy, 16 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, or at one of the six American Colleges specified at the end of the Register of Osteopaths, can qualify for membership of that voluntary body and be entitled to put the letters M.R.O. after his name, these being the hall mark of the profession, signifying a *fully* qualified practitioner. I would here like to quote the preface of the directory of members of this Register, issued by the General Council and Register of Osteopaths.

* * * * *

EXPLANATION OF M.R.O.

The Register of Osteopaths is a voluntary body constituted in the year 1935 on the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Lords.

The object of the Register is to protect the Public by establishing the highest possible standards of professional qualification and ethics for those who wish to practise Osteopathy.

These standards now require that no person can be admitted to the Register unless he has qualified as an Osteopath at one of the Schools and Colleges recognised by the Register and has completed the minimum four years of training and accepted the Register's Code of Ethics.

Members of the Register are entitled to the designation "M.R.O."

As the Law stands at present, there is nothing to prevent any person from calling himself an Osteopath, however slight or non-existent his training and knowledge may be, and it is to protect the public from this danger that this Directory is published. It contains the names of all members of the Register throughout the British Isles and therefore enables any member of the public, who so desires, to obtain the services of an Osteopath whose professional skill and status can be relied upon. A copy of this Directory is held in most Public Libraries and is also available from any Member of the Register or from the Offices of the Register at 20 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2.

To-day the Register can justifiably claim that it has within its membership virtually all who merit inclusion in a Directory of qualified Osteopaths.

It is hoped that all those interested in Osteopathy or who have benefited therefrom will make use of this Directory and thus co-operate with the Register in their voluntary effort to develop and control the practice of Osteopathy according to the highest professional traditions.

* * * * *

Our first President was Viscount Elibank, who was followed by the Rt. Hon. Lord Strabolgi, &c. The present one is the Hon. B. L. Bathurst, Q.C. I would like to suggest to my audience that they should obtain a copy of the Register, as I regret to say that the proportion of unqualified (according to the standards of the G.C. & R. of Osteopaths) to qualified Osteopaths is at least ten to one, so please be careful. A good method of distinguishing between qualified and unqualified practitioners is to avoid all those who advertise, for no qualified member is allowed to advertise in any shape or form, in any health paper or magazine or periodical, and this rule is very strictly enforced, as it is in the orthodox practice.

Now with regard to the Rod and Pendulum as an aid to Osteopathy. To take the Rod first; if when taking the case history of a patient I hear a tale of excellent health until moving into a new house, and then a history of ailments with no causative factor, I at once suspect a possible cause of trouble to be a subterranean stream, and if the patient does not respond to my treatment in the way I expect, I suggest (if the patient has not come from a great distance) a check with the Rod to rule out this

possibility or confirm it. If the presence of a stream is indicated, I would then, if the patient is agreeable, counter its effect by a simple method I have discovered, and carry on with my usual Osteopathic treatments. I also of course use the Rod before making any Pendulum tests to see if the spot where I am standing is clear of radiations from underground water.

I would like to say here that although I was shown that I had the "gift" when I was only about sixteen years old, at Salcombe in Devon; I only began to use the rod many years later as a side line to my then profession of mechanical engineer when I was on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada, for the purpose of locating water and occasionally minerals. Only since reading Mr. Archdale's book, *Elementary Radiesthesia and the Use of the Pendulum* about two and a half years ago, have I developed and applied the use of the Pendulum to Osteopathy as an additional check to the diagnostic findings of my "finger" technique. I find it of the greatest help not only in locating pathological areas, but in prescribing diets, remedies, both biochemic and homoeopathic in the detection of allergies. In cases of asthma, &c., Lakhovsky in his book *The Secret of Life*, established the fact very definitely (and I do not think his findings have ever been disproved) that every living organism gives off a "radiation" or vibratory wavelength even down to the most minute of creations. These a naturally "gifted" radiesthetist can pick up through the medium of the Pendulum or Rod and record them for his information when making an examination of his patient, whether the said patient be human, or, in the case of a Veterinary Surgeon, animal.

I also make use of the Pendulum, whose "selectivity" is absolutely unique, for finding not only the most suitable foods and drinks for my patients, but also biochemic and homoeopathic remedies. In like manner I can also determine what substances or liquids would be likely to disagree with the particular "make-up" of the patient, as in the case of an asthmatical patient it is of the greatest importance to find out to what He or She is allergic.

The whole of this subject has been most ably and clearly dealt with by the late Dr. Dudley d'A. Wright in his lecture on "Medical Diagnosis with the Rod and Pendulum," in the *B.S.D.J.* I, 6, of December, 1934, so I will not repeat it. I would however like to draw special attention to one very (to my mind) important point that he makes, with which I am in entire agreement. It is this: He is referring to the individual reactions of the operator's Pendulum to patients both animal and human when he is locating healthy and unhealthy areas on the patient's body: "Thus A will state that over healthy parts, the movement is one of gyration in a clockwise direction, whilst B will find the reverse is the case, and again C may find oscillation is always present in such a

situation." He goes on later to say, "Under these circumstances I believe it to be a good rule for each worker to find out what the movements are for himself personally; and having found these, to base his practice upon them, without paying too much regard to the findings of other workers." How very right he is! *Every* living unit differs in some minute but very important way from the other and in my humble opinion this (as far as healing is concerned) is of the *greatest* importance.

My reason for making this statement is that you can standardise remedies, you can standardise treatment but you *cannot* standardise your patient. I have been in practice over seventeen years, and with each new patient I become more and more convinced that to get the best results you must treat him (as regards diet and remedies) as an individual when this is possible. The craze for *speed* (what we do with the time we save I sometimes wonder) has almost eliminated individuality, even in healing; either the practitioner or the patient cannot spare the time, and therefore to obtain speed, remedies or treatments are standardized on the highest percentage basis and if you do not happen to be a patient that suits the remedy, you are unfortunate! Where however circumstances do permit individual investigation, the Pendulum in "gifted," and, let me add, *qualified* hands is an invaluable auxiliary, enabling the operator to detect, however minute, the patient's exact reactions to foods, drinks or the probable remedies.

The use of the Pendulum would in any way conform to the modern passion for speed, for if instead of giving a patient one of say, two, three or even four very probable remedies or prescriptions, to "try for a week and then come and see me again and if it doesn't suit you we will try something else" (till we do hit the right one), it would be possible to save the patient not only time but also perhaps pain, and make a quicker and more effective defence or attack on the complaint.

Now with regard to procedure: I hold the Pendulum in my right hand, and in the case of food I either hold it over the sample or point with my left forefinger at it. The Pendulum will then do one of four things: Rotate right, clockwise, meaning Good; or it will rotate left, counter-clockwise, denoting Bad or contra-indicated; or it will oscillate backwards and forwards, or else stop, either of these denoting neutral, neither Good nor Bad (in the case of body locations it would indicate not 100 per cent.). Now if the patient is requested to touch my left shoulder with his *right* hand (his right foot on my left will do just as well), the Pendulum will at once record his reaction to the sample being tested. I use the same method to ascertain what substances must be kept away from asthma patients.

With regard to the use of the Pendulum in diagnosing an Osteopathic patient, I always check the patient by manual

palpation *first*, as I have been in the habit of doing for the last fifteen years, prior to my developing the use of the Pendulum as an auxiliary. Then I double check with it before manipulative attempts at correction. I then check again with the Pendulum and note what changes have been effected by the treatment.

All this I have no doubt you will think sounds too easy, but I must here emphasize that this method is only auxiliary to one's professional training, and experience has taught me to be very careful to watch certain important points which might lead one astray. To mention one or two; perhaps the most important is to make sure that you are not making your test over strong water influences; I always take care to brace my body against some immobile support, because however motionless your hand and arm may be, your whole body may sway unintentionally. Complete concentration in what you are doing is essential, but paradoxically one must ward against subconsciously influencing the Pendulum's action. The operator must be in good health himself when testing, or most probably no response will be obtained. Don't try in thundery weather, or very close to or in a powerhouse. Except in the case of allergies, check your patient at each visit, as a sufficiency of any one remedy may have been achieved since the previous visit.

I would now like to tell you about another (as yet experimental) use I am trying with the Pendulum. Perhaps some of you can explain what are to me very strange results. Now I can readily understand that, based on Lakhovsky's proofs, a Pendulum can, through the operator, pick up radiations from a living organism or something that has been in contact with one; but can anyone tell me why very definite reactions with the Pendulum can be obtained from an X-ray film? It is only a sensitised sheet of celluloid which does not actually come in contact with the patient's body but is fixed in a frame and slipped under and about an inch below it; the ray passes through the body onto it, after which it is developed in one chemical, fixed in another, washed and dried (which one would imagine would remove any trace of radiation from it). Why do I get a very definite reaction from it with the Pendulum? And further, if the film is placed on a viewing box and I stand *behind* the box so that I cannot see the film at all; how is it that when I hold the hand of someone who is in front of the box and *can* see the film, by the action of the Pendulum I am able to tell him, if he goes over the film with a pointer, whether he is pointing to an *abnormal* area or a *normal* area of the patient? What is still *more* curious; if the film is turned over without my knowing, I get all my findings reversed! Is this telepathy?

Now Ladies and Gentlemen, I think that is all I have to say on this subject, and I will answer any questions I can.

THE PROBLEM OF RADIONIC PHOTOGRAPHY

BY J. CECIL MABY, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.A.S.

Mr. G. de la Warr's recent B.S.D. address on his cameras, as reported in *B.S.D.J.*, XI, 80, would appear to require very considerable amplification and elucidation, likewise his previous pronouncements upon these remarkable results, which more or less parallel those obtained earlier in America by Dr. R. Drown, whose diagnostic machines and methods appear also closely to resemble those of de la Warr, disregarding certain secondary distinctions. But it is difficult to make very clear or constructive remarks on processes the full details and true nature of which have not yet been published, despite many earnest enquiries and superficial demonstrations; especially as some of the resultant photos (see figs. 3 & 4, *loc. cit.*) do not bear any obvious resemblance to the physical structures to which they purport to refer.

I shall, however, comment critically to the best of my ability on what is so far available, with direct reference to the report already mentioned, lacking anything more concrete, in the hope that these remarks may induce Mr. de la Warr to amplify his statements and provide us with further data that are susceptible of analysis.

1. Is there any real justification for the use of terms such as "cosmic energy," "universal mind," "force fields," "fundamental energy," or even "fundamental rays" in this process? Unless full details and explanations are vouchsafed, such expressions remain vague, meaningless and, perhaps, quite inappropriate.

2. Standing as it does, barren of data and technology, I cannot accept that Mr. de la Warr says regarding the role of supposed "fundamental rays," relative to the simpler form of camera he uses and which he does briefly outline; nor yet his seeming innuendo, that he "cannot reconcile these (effects) with the Fundamental Rays detected by Mr. Maby by other means." Being ignorant of exactly what was done or determined, one cannot pursue this objection further; but I would refer readers to my own paper on "Fundamental Ray Analysis" in *B.S.D.J.*, VIII, 64 (1949), for a tolerably full account of my own work and tentative views, following in the path of earlier Continental workers. Such methods were also applied objectively, in a preliminary way, to actual analysis, with seeming success, and several of the basic phenomena and procedures were independently checked by other competent operators. But the investigation had to be laid aside temporarily, pending certain instrumental developments, though it will soon be renewed.

3. Are figs. 3 & 4 (*loc. cit.*) said to apply to horse chestnuts, supposed to represent in some fashion a cell nucleus and/or other

associated structures before mitosis and cell division, and then during the latter? If so, they must be deemed remarkably crude and unconvincing, compared with ordinary microscopic views of such processes—which I once worked on in a botanical laboratory for three years. And why should the contiguous white spots (? globules) be termed “force fields?” Surely this is a purely gratuitous assumption. Indeed, dare one even begin to interpret such pictures in biological terms, no matter whether of objective physical origin or due to some possibly psycho-kinetic factor in the operator, unless there exists a large accumulation of comparative data on this score that have not yet been divulged. Lacking such details, including assessable radionic or photo-chemical ones, any sort of interpretation, let alone medical diagnosis, is most dangerous. All such images, which must also be approximately repeatable to type under similar circumstances, will obviously have to be most critically cross-referenced to known organs, tissues, vital functions, &c.; and it is not sufficient that a rather vague pattern should roughly suggest such and such an organ or other structure, especially in an unproved medical diagnosis.

4. Fig. 24, representing “elements,” would appear more promising if it were intended to show atomic fission, say, as in certain cloud chamber photos. In fact the beaded effects on some of the radial lines, like condensed water droplets along the ionised particle tracks in an expansion chamber, or else of reduced silver grains (after development) in the emulsion of a photo plate in an alternative ray-tracking technique, suggest that this is what they may actually be. But, if so, then how obtained? And if the compound under analysis was potash alum, $K_2SO_4 + Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 24 H_2O$, then, if pure, five elements only were involved, not ten as suggested by the photo—assuming that the radial streaks represent “fundamental rays,” as I gather is intended. Similarly for ammonia alum, as an alternative compound. Personally, I would have been more impressed, in this sense, had the streaks been less sharply defined, unbeaded, and in the form of five fanning pairs, plus, perhaps, a sixth darker and wider one, representative of an integrated or compounded “beat” effect between all five elementary frequencies. And one might also have expected concentric interference fringes or diffraction rings, as in optical (electromagnetic) interference figures, in such a case. But how were the respective elements defined, or their position angles in the general or artificial magnetic field, determined on such photos, in the sense that appeared from previous fundamental ray work (see above)—as I think was suggested at de la Warr’s earlier London lecture about three years ago?

5. In the case of medical diagnosis from vague and somewhat complex curvilinear patterns typical of one class of Drown or de la Warr photos, it seems very possible that a purely electro-

chemical process, resulting from the mode of handling and development, fixing, &c., of the plates might suffice to explain such images. A parallel instance—see p. 52 and photograph in *The Physics of the Divining Rod* for one example, got by myself—is that of the supposed photos of vital radiations from the human hand, obtained by one Bertholet many years ago. And the chemical precipitation pictures obtained by the Koliskos, that were said to refer to astronomical or astrological factors, of which examples also appear in our book (*loc. cit.*) may also be referred to here. But in a second class of such photos, which resemble shadowgraphs or rather poor X-ray pictures on occasion, with diseased regions showing blacker, the above sort of explanation is hardly feasible. These do not, however, look like the results of such semi-optical, radionic processes as have been vaguely hinted at; though I will say no more of this pending more precise information and a number of clearer instances. In any case, it would be only too easy for a clinician to interpret such photographs (or whatever they are) in terms of some preconceived diagnostic idea, thanks to morphological suggestion, in terms of bone structures, tissues, growths, lesions, &c. And it would be essential for serious analytical or diagnostic work to be able to repeat the pictures, using the same specimen, “tuning” and so forth with tolerable clarity and uniformity. If not, then they could be deemed artifacts and their interpretation purely a subjective matter.

.

In conclusion, I want to assure Mr. de la Warr, or anyone else similarly occupied, that no one would be more delighted than myself to see these claims vindicated and the nature of these mysterious phenomena fully explained, whether on orthodox or unorthodox (say, radionic) lines. But it is obviously asking too much of the general public, scientists or even radiesthetists and professional photographers to expect them to accept such claims as they stand at present, amid so much secrecy and seeming mysticism, without far more detailed presentation and analysis. Meanwhile one can only suspend judgement. And would it not be both fairer and safer to drop any kind of publicity pending a full and frank statement on method and theory, or else the patenting and marketing of instruments of the present kind?

I also wish to point out that this note, though it follows a recent private paper by Dr. W. E. A. Taylor to the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia, on Dr. R. Drown's photos—said to be obtained by a different process, but very similar in general form and intent—has in no way been influenced by that paper. Indeed, the draft of this Note was made before the lecture in question, to which it may perhaps be regarded as being comple-

mentary, no matter what the degree of agreement, or otherwise, between Dr. Drown's work and that of Mr. de la Warr and his assistants. My remarks, though critical, are also made with only one aim in mind, namely, the advancement of knowledge and the seeking of truth, not in any unfriendly or carping spirit. But harm, rather than good, will be done by such claims unless they can be substantiated straightforwardly, and Radionics will suffer a bad set-back.

The above note was sent to Mr. de la Warr for his comments, and the following letter has been received from him :—

3rd November, 1953.

The Editor, *Radio-Perception*.

Sir,

I must confess to being somewhat surprised by the attitude of Mr. Maby to the work carried on at these Laboratories, as reflected in his article "The Problems of Radionic Photography."

In the first place, the bulk of Mr. Maby's criticism appears to lie in the fact that the necessary data, both experimental and continual, have not been placed at his disposal, and I think that I may answer this point by stating that Mr. Maby was invited to visit these Laboratories with a view to asking as many questions as he liked in respect of the various experimental set-ups, using the photographic method of detection. He was also given the opportunity of inspecting the camera and of seeing a photograph taken and developed. This invitation was accepted and he duly came to the Laboratories on 6th May of this year. That Mr. Maby was fairly well satisfied can be judged from this extract from his letter dated 7th May: "I now get the general idea pretty well, I think, and greatly admire your joint energy, fortitude and various achievements. . . . I have visited you recently and had everything explained to me in detail . . ."

And now to the individual criticisms :

1. The lack of suitable terminology in this work has set others by the ears, and we no less, and therefore it would seem that such terminology as we allocate to express it to ourselves is acceptable if such explanation can be passed on to others, as we are continually doing.
2. The "simpler form of camera" referred to was precisely one of the "continuing experiments" designed to investigate the phenomenon at ground level, and the term "fundamental ray" was used in acknowledgment to Mr. Maby, although it was emphasised that his rendering of it and mine were on different lines.

3. It has never been suggested by us that Figs. 3 and 4 of my paper were supposed to represent cell nucleus or associated structure before mitosis. We believe the photographs to represent a small part of the extra dimensional force fields controlling the growth of the plant through its complicated life cycle processes, and it was claimed that the photographs were taken with the apparatus set to detect the potentiality of the seed to produce flowers. It will thus be seen that we have not, as Mr. Maby suggested, "dared even begin to interpret the reaction in biological terms." Even allowing for the possibility of psychokinetic factors in the operators, the fact that such photographs do not occur without the seed links the phenomenon indistinguishably with the seed.

4. The whole fallacy of Mr. Maby's difficulty is shown in this criticism, for it seems that if the phenomenon is not to be interpreted in terms of familiar reactions and explanations, then it is not to be given credence. The plates representing elements were not intended to show "atomic fission" nor did they purport to show similar effects to those taken by the cloud chamber technique. The fact that potash alum showed ten radial lines and not five, as suggested by Mr. Maby, indicated that trace impurities were present and this fact was later supported by chemical analysis. Neither is there any need for the appearance of interference fringes as determined by optical methods, for there is no reason to suppose that the energy that we are dealing with behaves like actinic energy. In point of fact, there is every indication that it does not.

5. I feel that Mr. Maby's attempt to bracket the Camera developed at my Laboratories and technique of plate development with Dr. Drown's is unworthy of him, unless, of course, he has seen the Drown camera—which I personally have not. I challenge him to point to one similarity in design that there may inadvertently be between my Camera and Dr. Drown's. A simple method of determining whether the resultant images in the case of medical diagnosis are due to "electro-chemical action" was shown to Mr. Maby, when a photograph was taken without the specific disorder from the patient being set up on the dials of the camera. Under these circumstances, the plate was blank and, since the mode of handling, developing and fixing was precisely the same, it is difficult to see how this rather dubious explanation was arrived at. Repetition of all medical photographs continues in spite of such explanation, which fact alone disposes of it.

Mr. Maby's final criticism that we are producing artefacts and are deluding ourselves in interpreting our results would surely indicate that the various well-qualified medical men—and others

who are continually scrutinising our results—are deluding themselves also, for we have taken over 6,000 photographs on the Mark I Camera in the past three years.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

GEO. W. DE LA WARR,
A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.C.E., F.R.S.A.

SYMPATHY/ANTIPATHY TEST

BY W. E. BENHAM, B.Sc. (LOND.), D.Sc. (W.O.U.), PH.D. (W.I.U.), F.INST.P.

Every radiesthetist needs to know a method of matching remedies to patients, or soils to plants, and the devising of a suitable test is therefore of paramount importance. Since members will in many cases have settled down long since to methods of their own, to describe just one other method, as is done below, would seem at first sight an impertinent trespass upon space. The writer's justification for doing so rests upon his claim to have, during the course of his researches in physics as well as in radiesthesia, developed the faculty of achieving the optimum performance under a given set of conditions. One of the conditions here is that the test depends upon the use of a pendulum. Several people have registered objections to the use of the pendulum, the writer among them—realising as he does that it is not merely a question of whether the pendulum is active or not, but also whether, if active, the movements will be the same for one dowser as for another. The late Mr. A. Bovis sought to remedy the variability of dowsing reactions between individuals, but his pendulum, while giving clear-cut reactions (to be explained later), does not, in the scientific sense, exist. Bovis preferred to maintain secrecy and left no blueprint, or its equivalent, as far as his booklets go.

One of the tasks the writer set about at an early date (1942) was to develop a pendulum with reactions that are clear cut. That means this: if a plain pendulum (bob and suspension, but no needle) is used, then in the hands of the writer, and of a large section of radiesthetists, a reaction taken say from the ball of the thumb of a healthy male subject commences as a straight swing making an angle of 57 degrees with the geographical meridian (that is 12 degrees with the NE/SW line) and terminates as a clockwise rotation. This is what I call a "mixed" reaction (negative male). This has no connection whatever with the term

mixte positif as used by Bovis, a term which I do not use and which Bovis does not seem to have justified. Another "mixed" reaction (positive male) can be obtained from the ball of the thumb, but this always negative area yields only one positive reaction for every two negative—always remember Bovis' all-important discovery of the triads (— — + in the example chosen) in which reactions from *healthy* areas occur. The positive male mixed reaction consists of a straight swing 33° the other side of the geographical meridian (12° with the NW/SE line), followed by a counter-clockwise rotation.

Now just think what a clear head one has to keep—sorting out these *male* mixed reactions not only from each other, but from *female* mixed reactions. The latter consist of (33° to the E side of N) straight swings followed (or preceded by) counter-clockwise rotations, for a *positive* reaction; and (57° to the W side of N) straight swings followed (or preceded by) clockwise reactions, for a *negative* reaction. Indeed to an untrained operator, the confusion can be such that he does not know where one reaction ends and another begins; and he will never tumble to the existence of the triads referred to above.

It has been necessary to labour this point at some length, as, judging from the various contacts the writer has made in the radiesthetic world, his 1948 article,* "Why I use a Magnetised Needle in my Pendulum," has either not been read, or its import was underrated, by nearly all concerned. The use of a magnetised pin, with the S pole downwards has, as explained in that article, a very salutary effect on the reactions—positive and negative male reactions are now simply straight swings in and at right angles, respectively, to the geographical meridian; while positive and negative female reactions are now simply counter-clockwise and clockwise circles, respectively—unaccompanied by straight portions. The degree of magnetism which must be imparted to the pin or needle is very slight, and varies somewhat according to the individual. Until and unless a pendulist obtains four clear cut reactions, as above—two for male and two for female—he had far better not dows at all. We will now suppose this stage to have been reached.

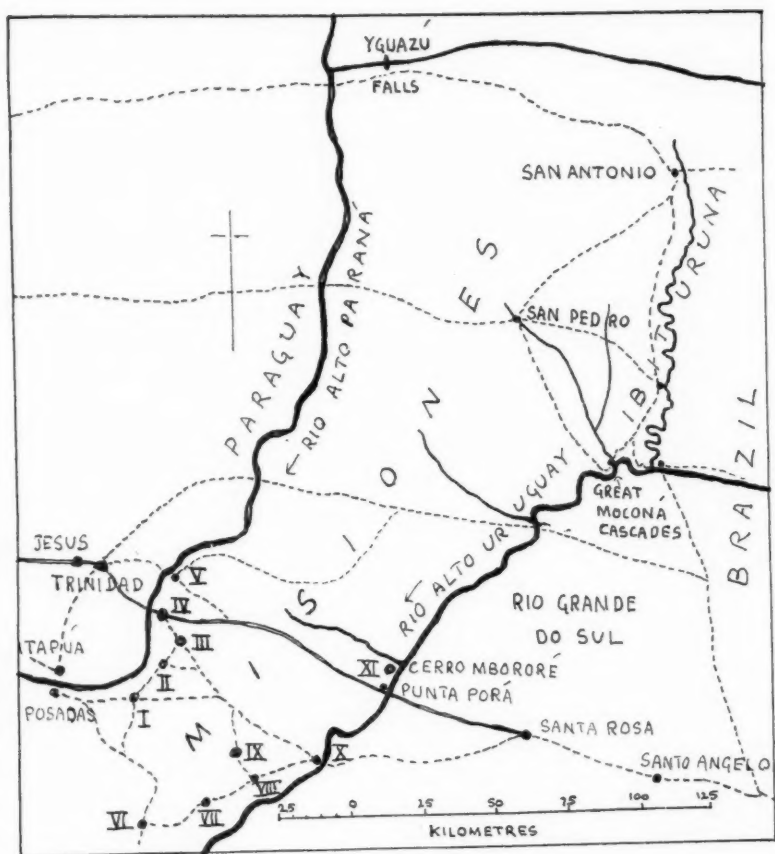
The next step is to use the pendulum to satisfy oneself as to the possession of helpful or unhelpful radiations among common substances. Try over the leaves of laurel—that poisonous shrub which, for some reason, surrounds so many habitations. While the pendulum is still moving, transfer it so it is held over the upturned palm of a person, all fingers in contact (i.e., not splayed) including the thumb. The swing will be unchanged in direction; or, if changed temporarily will settle down after a

* *Radio-Perception*, VIII, 62, 159 - 161, Dec. 1948

few seconds in the same sense as over the laurel leaf. The same result is obtained if one waits for a reaction of the other polarity to come from the laurel leaf; namely no change in apparent polarity when transferred over the "closed-in" right palm of a person. This proves up to the hilt that the test is not dependent upon which polarity reaction is taken from the specimen. The test has been designed so as to be independent of this point. It has also been designed so that, unless the specimen is good for the person, there is no change in direction. In other words, to be good for a person the remedy must give rise to a reaction which changes in sense (either from NS to EW or vice-versa or from clockwise to anti-clockwise or vice-versa) when transfer is made from specimen to (closed-in) *right* palm. It was thought best to arrange the test this way. Had the (closed-in) *left* palm been used, there would have been no change for beneficial, and change for harmful, remedies. We chose the right palm in order that, before the remedy is adopted as beneficial to the subject, the radiesthetic forces must *do work* to change the apparent polarity of the pendulum reaction. It was felt that there was a slight advantage in so arranging the test on grounds of minimising "personal error" effects.

Now we have described a sympathy/antipathy test which has been very thoroughly established, but although it is very sound as far as it goes, the next question that arises is how organs of the body are going to respond to remedies selected merely on the basis of the palm of the hand. This question is fraught with difficulty, as what is needed is a remedy which will help the healthy tissue and oppose the diseased areas. It is felt that it would be out of place to embark here on a subject which is properly within the purview of the Medical Society for the Study of Radiesthesia, to which the writer will be communicating his views.

One final word of warning. In transferring the moving pendulum from over the specimen to over the subject's upturned palm, it is possible to obtain a spurious result if, in traversing the distance, one happens to go out of a region of normal phase into a region of phase reversal—or vice-versa—a state of affairs which can be obviated in advance by ensuring that both specimen and hand lie in a region in which no phase change occurs (i.e., it may be either normal or reversed phase but must not be a bit of both). In a region of normal phase the corrected pendulum swings NS when tested over positive (male) substances and a region of phase reversal is very readily spotted. One must, however, especially at twilight and/or in stormy weather, continually be on the alert for sudden *general* phase reversals while operating. Thus the area may be all positive while taking the reaction and suddenly turn all negative before one has time to get the pendulum transferred—again a possible source of error which it is very desirable to stress.



Jesuit Reductions in Misiones

- I CANDELARIA
- II SANTA ANA
- III LORETO
- IV SAN IGNACIO
- V CORPUS
- VI APOSTOLES

- VII CONCEPTION DE LA SIERRA
- VIII SANTA MARIA
- IX MARTIRES
- CAA-GUAZU about 5 kilometres south of above
- X SAN JAVIER
- XI ASUNCION

Principal routes are shown by dotted lines except for the direct route from Santa Rosa through Trinidad, passing Sir Christopher Gibson's House at Punta Porá.

PART THREE

BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY IN JESUITLAND

BY SIR CHRISTOPHER H. GIBSON, BART.

In this and subsequent articles Sir Christopher Gibson describes, in his own picturesque language, his investigations into the ruins and other remains left behind by the Jesuits in Misiones when they were hurriedly expelled by the Spaniards in 1768. Misiones, then a part of Paraguay, now forms the extreme northern portion of Argentina, lying between Paraguay and Brazil. In a previous article, *B.S.D.J.* X, 77, the author describes some of his activities, and the reader will have realised that he not only possesses the psychic faculty of teleradiesthesia in a high degree, but is also a sensitive dowser so far as direct locations are concerned.

The Jesuits were great builders and extensive ruins exist of their Reductions or native settlements, affording a happy hunting ground for searchers for underground objectives.

After my discovery of the lost Reduction of Asunción on 13th December, 1952, constituting a highly dramatic fulfilment to nearly four years' incessant dowsing study relating to everything connected with the Jesuit occupation in my particular little part of the world at Punta Porá on the Upper Uruguay River, the wonderful revelations that had come to me when I re-visited Panambi Waterfall in May and June, 1951, were now insisting that I must rush to the other side of Misiones without wasting a single day.

This urge was hardly to be wondered at, for, from about three weeks before my birthday last 12th October when I had picked up a fragment of Cacique (Chief) Güyraviyú's burial urn—a fragment I have invariably used ever since as a "witness" for double-checking all my dowsing "diagnoses," including map-reading, with (so far) infallible results—something had been impelling me irresistibly to the homeric task of finishing off thirteen specially drafted dowsing plans of the most important areas of Jesuit occupation, three of which concern us in the present narrative, namely, Ibituruna, San Ignacio, Loreto and Corpus.

I knew, naturally, that I would be unable to have more than a *preliminary* fossick around during this brief December visit. What I did not know was that at least twenty people, some of my acquaintance and others whom I met for the first time, most of them what I have come to term through very bitter experience, "Pararabdomants"—half-baked Paraguayans with a natural instinct for dowsing—were determined to use me at all costs—whether I liked it or not—during the four fleeting days at my disposal, shuttlecocking me back and forth from one Reduction to another in the most ruthless manner and permitting me no rest at all.

In view of the fact that this incessant shuttlecocking of my aching person took place not only in December but also throughout my holiday in April, it will simplify matters if the events that took place in the three districts to be described are kept under their respective headings, starting with

THE CORPUS AREA

Early in September, 1952, in Posadas, I had been lent what seemed to be the head of a pair of blacksmith's tongs, encrusted with copper and some minute remnants of gold, which had been picked up "somewhere near Corpus." Evidently the iron handle had rusted away long since, but the copper casing had preserved the head. With this in my right (pendulum) hand as "witness," I had conned the special "battle map" of the Corpus Area I had drafted some months earlier, on which I had already marked some exciting-seeming prospects as well as several tunnels and vaults of the usual Jesuit type, with the special anti-image point-selector held in my left ("collecting") hand. The map had been properly orientated with my compass.

This not only showed me a certain spot which I pin-pointed forthwith, but also gave me the words JESUIT FOUNDRY. Then I switched the witness from right hand to left, for I wanted to try to find out by my own "personal" methods where that gold had come from—I already knew of the copper mines that had been worked in Trinidad. After galloping me clean off the map in the direction of Asunción it galloped me straight back to Corpus; or, more accurately, to that section of the Rio Alto Paraná opposite the village—and former Reduction site—of Corpus, and a little distance to the west of it for the river makes a great westerly loop, where lies the Island of Pindo-í—"The Little Palm Tree." And there, working me back and forth, over and over again across that historic waterway, seemed to come the dramatic message repeated with ever-increasing intensity, with a creepy kind of lilting rhythm which went something like this:

"Ho! Ho! What terrible work! Under the water we go! Up we bob in the tomb-like vault of the Little Pindo Isle, to take our ease 'neath the shady trees and rest our limbs for a while. Then on we go (what terrible work!) till we reach the farther side!" And so on, repeated *ad lib*.

I must confess that I was pretty shaken by this, for it was the first of a series of spectacular "reconstructions of past events" and actual discoveries of considerable historical importance made in the field—most of which were subsequently substantiated by an examination of the best collection of contemporary documentation in the country—that I was destined to experience during the course of the next few months. I was shaken still

more when, two days later, I received a long letter from my son in Buenos Aires, describing a vivid dream he had had in *Technicolor* of a gigantic sub-aquatic cavern or cathedral.

I had, of course, heard of a legendary sub-river tunnel which was said to have linked Misiones with Paraguay. In those days it would have represented an almost superhuman engineering feat with the meagre means and materials at their disposal—equivalent to (say) building a Channel Tunnel a century ago; a feat which, nevertheless, the Jesuits would have been perfectly capable of putting into effect had they wished to do so.

Then, for the first time in my life, I came to Corpus on 18th December, 1952. Formerly intended for the Capital of Misiones, for Posadas is of very modern vintage, it had been by-passed by the busy coastal Ruta 12, which links Posadas with the Yguazú Falls, owing to the big westward loop here made by the river, and had now—like San Javier—degenerated into another sleepy village of cock-eyed but pleasing angles set in surroundings of great natural beauty. What staggered me to start with, before I was able to find my own way around in April, was the enormous area covered by evidences of the Jesuit occupation, roughly five miles from east to west and seven or eight miles from north to south, quite apart from the actual Reduction, or built-up, area which was in itself prodigious.

All the roadsides in this level and intensely cultivated district were carpeted with Jesuit grass, the *grama jesuitica*, which remains a short vivid green all the year round and contains highly nutritive grazing qualities into the bargain; orange and mandarine *guabiroba* trees dating back to the XVIIth Century grew in profusion everywhere, their grand fruit there for the plucking; the original and enormous *yerba* trees (*Ilex paraguayensis*) left by the Jesuits now formed part of the great modern plantations which flanked the Rio Alto Paraná and stretched for many miles inland. At one spot you might come upon a spring-fed pool paved with flagstones where they had kept their carp and bathed; at another a fern-clad dell, through which tinkled a crystal-clear stream, where they quarried the stone; and another a moss-grown shady hollow where they had fashioned their exquisite mosaic tiles and other pottery work of the highest order.

But the ruins of the Reduction proved to be sheer tragedy. Once again my blood fairly boiled to see the frightful despoliation that had been committed. Or rather, it was what I did not see. For several well-wishers, learning of my intention¹ to penetrate this area in order to take pictures and nothing else, warned me that there was nothing to photograph; that the place was completely overgrown and teeming with deadly serpents.

Any attempt to reach the Island of Pindo-í was then out of the question. Formerly it had belonged to the famous naturalist

Bertoni, who, after converting it into a veritable botanical paradise—for it is frost-free and covers about a hundred acres—had been obliged to sell it to a wealthy and influential man with *penchant for dorado* fishing as well as angling for bigger game. He, in turn, had been ousted by the recent arrival of a Hungarian geologist who, by producing impressive samples—like the conjuror out of the hat—of coal and precious stones which (he said) had come from the Island, prevailed upon the Authorities to expropriate it. So now it has just become State-owned.

It is here necessary to digress for a moment in order to explain how I came to find out that the *only* effective way to tackle a historical site of this sort, no light undertaking in this particular part of the world, is to mark one's own plan beforehand by teleradiesthesia, in the tranquility of one's own room and long ere running the risk of getting one's head crammed full of preconceived ideas by well-enough intentioned Pararabdomants.

The "two notable failures," brought about by what is known as "the phenomenon of remanence" and described in the *B.S.D. Journal* for September, 1952 (Vol. X, 77), though teaching me more in five months than, I think, twice that number of years' book study would have done, were still rankling; and so, early last year, I decided to take every possible precaution of a repetition by making out a little list of what to avoid when working "on the trail of the Jesuits." As it throws light on what I mean by "echoes of the past," perhaps it is worth transcribing:—

Go FOR: The Jesuits, plus Guarani Race who loved them.

AVOID: 1. Constant threat of invasion and struggles with Brazilian "Mamelukos" until 1641 (*high tension, passion, tragedies*).

2. Gradual infiltration of wealthy Spaniards in wake of original Conquistadores; their rising *jealousy* of Jesuits and latter's hold over Indians who were far better off—and infinitely *happier*—under their benevolent theocracy than under tyranny of Spaniards who ever treated them like dirt (*more passion, tragedies plus hatred*).

3. When order came for expulsion of Jesuits in 1768, every Spaniard, cut-throat, land and river pirates—the scum of humanity that had followed behind the wholly successful Jesuit venture—rounded on them: *all passions* were loosed plus looting galore; in case of S. Javier, a brutal *massacre*.

4. After exit of Jesuits, Spaniards started playing merry hell with Indians until Dictator Francia of Paraguay ("El Supremo": 1813-1840) came on scene to protect Indians and play merry hell with Spaniards. Many had become immensely wealthy, many lived in well-populated ex-Jesuit districts: in *fear* of confiscation with great *hatred* they buried or otherwise hid their *treasures*—for there were no banks.

5. Francia had made his country the richest in S. America, until arrival of Dictator Francisco Solano Lopez who, trying to emulate Napoleon, drew Paraguay into war with Triple Alliance of Brazil/Argentina/Uruguay: lost every able-bodied man and all the wealth—and the war with his death in 1870: vast treasures amassed by him and his mistress Madame Lynch were buried here and there during retreat, soldiers detailed for jobs being *murdered* after completion on his orders. This retreat was fought back down the whole length of Alto Paraná from Guayrá Falls to Corrientes (constant *passion, fear, hatred, tragedy*).

6. From that date until early present Century, armed bandits constantly raided wealthy landowners in Misiones from Paraguay on R. Alto Paraná, and ditto from Brazil on R. Alto Uruguay. In *fear, hatred*, repeated *tragedies* said gentry buried or otherwise hid their *treasures*—for there were still no banks.

7. Good *golden English sovereigns* were principal form of currency—though others of course existed—throughout period covered by (5) and (6), just to make things harder for the discriminating dowser.

8. Great quantities of valueless *minerals* and *metal ores* that abound everywhere, with microscopic amounts of *gold* and *copper* thrown in over whole area, combine to make it even *more* difficult!

The Corpus Area was more affected than any other by this vast mass of conflicting “reflections,” rays, waves or whatever one likes to call them, owing to its central and strategic situation and to the fact that the whole district had been well populated from an early date.

I am going to describe just one of the several lurid adventures into which I was pitchforked by the Pararabdormants in order to illustrate my meaning, and which, I think, corresponded to the 6th category mentioned above, before continuing with the more serious items on the agenda with Pancho Soto. It started on the evening of the second day, after I had finished a gruelling, though intensely interesting, twelve hours’ prospection of two tunnels and their entrances (which I had hit fair and square on my plan) in the outlying district between Corpus and San Ignacio and which seemed to have been made for strategic purposes, by prearrangement with my old friend Patricio Barrios, very worthy Keeper of the Ruins at San Ignacio, and was looking forward to snatching a few hours’ sleep, when up rolled three “Paras” in the station-wagon of a thoroughly nice and simple young man from Corpus who, being no dowser, Para or otherwise, was giving his blighted companions his enthusiastic support at the prospect of so much excitement.

"But it *is* so, Don Chris!" insisted "Charlie Atlas," for thus was he known owing to his impressive proportions, in reply to my vehement protests. "We must not waste an instant or else someone will forestall us! I know Doña Hortensia personally—they tried with a sounding iron, and up came some hairs on the tip of it from the black cowhide of which the buried trunk is made. And ——."

"Oh, all right! All right!" I interrupted the torrent wearily. "But I warn you that if your lady friend can't show me some of those blasted black bovine's bristles, I'll have *your* hide, young Charlie!"

It was 10 p.m. when we got back to Corpus from San Ignacio; nearly midnight by the time we had demolished the excellent chicken supper that Doña Hortensia had prepared and heard the full story.

"It was some years ago," she began hesitantly, passing a hand across her brow, "and it is not easy to remember all the details of my dream although it was a very vivid one. But it will come. . . . A woman dressed all in black was standing over me; her son was there also 'to sign the deed of transfer,' clad in the garb of a *gaucho* of a century ago. . . ." She was gaining confidence, and now spoke with complete conviction. "Somehow it seemed that they had transported me to the place which my husband will show you later on, where 'La Dama Vestida de Negra' opened a big trunk with a rounded top and three handles, made of cowhide tanned in such a way so as to leave the black hair which formed the outside of the trunk. One partition contained a great quantity of jewellery and trinkets composed of silver and gold and precious stones; the other compartment was filled to overflowing with *gaucho* adornments, such as spurs and belts, made of gold and silver also. Then they—they showed me another place, but I don't want to talk about that now."

Then came a sudden flash of clairvoyance as I said to her: "The Woman *was* dressed in Black but now she is all in White, which means that the moment has come to learn the Truth, 'for better or for worse,'—you known that, don't you, Señora? So the sooner we make a start the better, if Don Fausto will act as our guide, as I've got other work to do at six in the morning."

"It *will* be best to dig at night as this place is very much overlooked," agreed the man eagerly. "Come, let us go."

"And may God go with you and bless your efforts," added Doña Hortensia as we trooped off in single file into the intense darkness. For the little crescent moon had sunk long since, and black indeed it was beneath the trees between whose trunks the footpath we were following wended its way. I was desperately tired, my eyes seemed to be playing me queer tricks, the momentary flashes from the torches, used as sparingly as possible, only

served to intensify the ebon gloom that surrounded us. After covering what seemed an interminable distance but was in reality only about 700 yards, Don Fausto whispered that we had reached our objective, waving his hand vaguely in the direction of the place which I subsequently marked on my plan.

It appeared to consist of a low, wide mound densely covered with undergrowth, with some kind of shallow, dried-up water-course—it was not deep enough to be called a gully—beyond it. Setting to work in the usual manner, I got a mild physical reaction to gold, and a strong physic reaction to something that was quite different. Checking the former from the four cardinal points of the compass, which involved a certain amount of machete wielding by Charlie, and warning my companions that I believed this to be gold dust and “baby diamonds” but nothing else, at length I pin-pointed the exact spot at which the pull seemed strongest.

I hesitate to describe what followed. For no sooner had this been done than there, not two yards before me, up rose from the ground *La Dama Vestida de Negra*, now very definitely robed in white from head to foot, gliding off rapidly in an easterly direction! Maybe it was because of my exhausted condition or because the sudden appearance of the spectre had caught me so entirely by surprise, but the fact remains that, for the first time in my life—and apart from being smitten stiff and dumb as always happens on these dramatic occasions, I actually began to sway and would have fallen had not Charlie, standing beside me and feeling me go rigid, managed to support me just in time ere laying me gently down.

“Something’s happened to Don Chris and I don’t know what it is!” he hissed at the others. “Quick, show a light!”

“Didn’t you see her, then?” I muttered in surprise a few minutes later when I regained my voice and found I could move my arms and legs which the others had been chafing. “So sorry to disappoint you fellows,” I went on weakly, “but we are not going to find anything here or anywhere near here. The Lady is now dressed in White because she is *glad* poor Doña Hortensia is going to be disillusioned about an illusion she has held for so many years, of whose *truth* she could never be sure.”

By 2 a.m. we had reached the soft sandstone and the pretty crystals. The others needed no prompting to pack up, for it was obvious that what I had foretold proved to be reality. It was a subdued little party that returned to the house, where Doña Hortensia was waiting for us with coffee on the hob. A look of strain passed from her eyes when I told her what had happened.

“*La Dama Vestida de Blanco* is right for I am glad to know at last,” she said quietly. “We are poor and it has been so hard not knowing all this time. Thank you for what you have done.”

* * * *

In order to clarify the " events of Jesuit origin " which followed it will simplify matters if I here append a summarized detail of the manner in which I had finally marked my plan five months previously in Posadas, with a word of comment added in brackets where necessary :—

1. MAIN RUINS AREA, duly marked in (correctly, as it proved). Seems to be completely despoiled. Certainly no treasure buried there. No reaction to cavities (vaults/tunnels), doubtless because they have caved in and/or become blocked. But from here picked up scent of

INTERNATIONAL TUNNEL at 1,900 metres due south of temple, here curving in general N.W. direction and always following " line of least resistance " in regard to levels and contours. Joined close to Curupaití River by seemingly separate tunnel. Continues beneath River to emerge in a VAULT on the (then fortified) Island of Pindo-í; then on (beneath River) to Western (Paraguayan) shore where it seems to emerge into another VAULT.

2. (Assumed) LARGE COFFER, lying in blocked section of International Tunnel.

3. STONE-FLAGGED SPRING AND BATHING (OR FISH) POOL, with BUILT-UP OVERFLOW AQUEDUCT running into R. Curupaití.

4. (Assumed). LARGE COFFER, brought from Trinidad; buried on Island some distance from Vault.

5. FOUNDRY and (assumed) LARGE COFFER.

6. JESUIT QUARRIES.

Pancho Soto was of inestimable value in helping me to frustrate the incessant inopportunities of the Pararabdomants; but, even so, we had to go flat out day and night in order to take this preliminary look, nor was it possible for me to reach No. 5 on this occasion owing to its inaccessible location and my difficulty in orientating myself properly in that tangle of forest footpaths and twisting trails.

One of the first things Pancho did was to introduce me to *cereza silvestre*, the wild cherry of Misiones, which was beautifully flexible yet very resistant to heavy strain, and just about as sensitive as hazel. Accompanied by two of his relations who lived there, and armed with spades and the rest of the paraphernalia, our initial objective was my No. 6 Target as it was the closest to the village and easy to locate being near a main road. Sure enough, upon nearing the place I found that I had hit the bulls-eye, for it proved to be an extremely beautiful locality of ferny glades and grottos, through which tinkled two tiny streams which I had also marked in on plan (for they were not shown on the Army map), with the remains of some stone buildings still visible and every evidence to show that the Jesuits had worked the moss-grown quarries there.

On our way thither through a big *yerbal*, we had passed fairly close to three enormous *timbó* trees, uprearing gauntly to heaven

for they had been killed by lightning—which had drawn me very strongly. As we made our way back towards the road after exploring the quarries and drinking our fill of the crystalline water, I decided to investigate further, for although “not on the agenda,” a careful check-up from my “battle map” and with the fragment of Cacique Güyraviyú’s burial urn as witness seemed to show that not only were the trees slap on the line of the International Tunnel, but also a powerful reaction to silver was produced. Now, if there was one metal that did *not* exist is Misiones, it was silver, so I was thankful that there would be no red herring of this sort to be dealt with here. Upon examining the prospect more carefully, the “cavity” reaction was very pronounced, while the “silver pull” became so violent that I nearly blacked out and had to lie down for a while in order to recover.

It seemed that the owner of the *yerbal* was absent in Buenos Aires, so I didn’t feel inclined to go further in the matter. But when our companions saw that Pancho’s reactions were exactly similar to mine, they became so immensely keen that I agreed to help them when, later that evening, we bespoke the manager who said it would be all right to dig in the dark, “providing you don’t make too much noise.”

As I foretold my friends, the soil was loosely packed and completely devoid of stone, which rendered our task all the easier. Down we went, and down, making a big adit because I reckoned we should have to dig to a depth of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ metres and therefore intended to leave steps or ledges at intervals to aid our progress and enable us to get in and out of the dig without undue difficulty. Shortly before midnight, when we had gone about $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres, a deer came right up to the lip of the pit to see what was going on, ere flashing off, white tail bobbing, into the darkness, which I took for a good omen.

The early evening had been pleasantly cool, but now it had turned stifling in that deep hole for rain was starting to threaten; the sweat was pouring off us; stinging insects were becoming a torment; the silver pull, stronger than ever, was now deviating slightly towards the biggest of the *timbós* which forced us to begin undermining the side of the dig; and it was only a hollow ringing sound we had heard for some little time that had encouraged the men to stick to it, when suddenly, at 1 a.m. and at a depth of 3 metres, when it had become no longer possible to sling the earth out of the pit, the spade went slap through a thin crust, out of hand and out of sight without the slightest warning, into a huge hollow space!

“The tunnel!” whooped my companions as one man, while I felt a great thrill of satisfaction run through me at not having misled them over the “cavity” reaction, at any rate. But the first raindrops had begun to fall, and as we could no longer cope

with the earth as it was removed, there was nothing for it but to suspend activities until next evening when we intended to return, properly equipped with rope and bucket. Unfortunately, both then and in April through unexpected force of circumstance, it was impossible to round off this stimulating interlude.

The other "Jesuitic adventure" in December concerned the investigation of Targets 2 and 3. As the corresponding land-owner of the former site lived some distance away, I was obliged to approach a cheerful individual of German extraction named Max, who possessed the only car for hire in Corpus. But when he heard of my mission he flatly refused to consider payment, saying he would pick up Pancho and myself at the inn in half an hour and "gladly waste a morning to see how it was done."

But the owner of Target 2 declined to co-operate, either then or later. So beyond surreptitiously hacking our way through the undergrowth fringing the R. Curupaiti for a little distance, and making an extra large scale plan of the vicinity on which I pin-pointed the target to a nicety, there the matter remains to this day.

On the other hand, my "fish pond," &c., proved to be another bulls-eye, for although quite close to No. 2 it was situated on public land beside one of the main roads. The paved spring and fish pool had been converted into the Municipal abattoir, while the "built-up aqueduct," a trench of 2 metres deep lined with huge stone wall blocks, now carried the blood of slaughtered animals besides the pure water.

* * * *

On the way through Posadas to Buenos Aires on 22nd December, 1952, I was closetted for the whole day with a man who is probably the greatest authority on the Jesuit occupation and the Guaraní Race in the country, a director of the local museum, antiquarian, author, poet and artist. As I unfolded my tale his eyes grew solemn with unbounded astonishment. Soon his study was littered with contemporary maps and other documents from floor to topmost shelf. I have no intention of describing all that transpired on this memorable occasion, or of the few remaining gaps and proofs that I was able to fill in a fortnight later. Suffice it to say that it was indeed a wonderful Christmas present that filled me with an overwhelming joy. For in addition to conclusive proof in regard to my recent discoveries and "reconstructions" on the Alto Uruguay, we soon learned that the foundry *had* existed at Corpus, the copper *had* been brought from Trinidad, the gold and silver *had* come from Bolivia and Peru, the Island of Pindo-í *had* been fortified. No word could be found relating to the international tunnel, maybe because the Jesuits were terribly secretive about such things, even going to the extent of marking in *wrongly* several of their "routine" tunnel systems in case the plans of their Reductions—copies of which I

was at last privileged to see for the first time—should fall into unauthorized hands; but by *implication* the odds were that my tunnel *had* existed there. Maybe, also, mention had been made of it in the great mass of contemporary documentation which is missing to this day, a regular treasure-chest of information whose whereabouts I feel I already know.

When I returned to Corpus in April, I was unable to put my heart into the four days I had earmarked for the little venture, for rather sad news was pending from home and I knew that I might be recalled at any time. Moreover Pancho Soto was unable to join me, while Pindo-í Island and No. 2 Target remained just as inaccessible as ever.

Only two incidents are worth recording. The first was when I paced straight to the site of what I had assumed to be the Foundry, and found unmistakable traces of it there which gave me a great thrill of satisfaction. The ironical part was that it lay within two hundred yards of a spot where Pancho and I had been standing in December! But the owner of this property was away, and, being single-handed, decided to leave that coffer, of whose existence I was now more firmly convinced than ever, to a more favourable opportunity.

The other was a "not on the agenda" item, though interesting enough in its way, when a neighbouring farmer invited me to investigate a prospect on his place which he thought might give results. It was a queer, spooky spot, a little clearing entirely free of vegetation except for long grass, set in the heart of a forest, where treasure hunters had dug great pits and trenches on all hands, apparently without success. Although I didn't think anything of material value would be found, I decided to go ahead for the sake of experience.

My gadgets soon told me that at one spot there was a very ancient Indian grave, at the bottom of which there appeared to be a tiny pot no bigger than a five shilling piece containing personal gold trinkets. And it was pretty deep, over 3 metres.

I warned C. of the danger of "despoiling sepulchres" and that the tiny hoard, if it existed, would not be worth the trouble of getting up. But he insisted; soon his two men had opened a big trench. The digging was easy, for the soil had obviously been moved at some remote period and there was no stone. At 2 metres up came a fragment of burial urn, and then the bones started. The bodies (for there must have been at least half a dozen) had been cremated *en masse* and the bone fragments were mixed with charcoal and burnt earth, a revolting, solid cake. I stuck it for another half hour and was then violently sick, for the fumes were pretty pungent and I was still groggy from the effects of the 'flu from which I was then recovering. So I left them to it, and don't know the outcome to this day. Nor do I want to.

NOTES AND NEWS

Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Hennessey writes as follows from Naivasha in a letter dated September 7th:

"You will remember I wrote to you some time ago regarding extensive prospecting I did for water supplies on Geiglitz and Furaha Sisal Estates owned by Bird & Co., Tanga, the biggest Estate owners in Tanganyika. They have tried since 1916 through every conceivable Authority to get fresh water and have failed. Their last endeavour was an extensive scheme by Geophysicists and P.W.D. in 1949-50 costing over £20,000, which also failed. I was then called in without much faith in the prospect of success and I did 14 sites for them. They received my reports, but before drilling another *authority* persuaded them that fresh water would be found at an entirely different site and at a much lesser cost. Bird's then drilled at *that* site through an Indian Company. The borehole took over three months to complete and then was a failure. Eventually the firm drilled on my sites through Mowlems' Construction Coy., an English firm, and the following are the first 6 results:

Borehole No. 1., 250 ft.—700 gallons per hour *fresh* water.
(Drilling stopped by owners to be continued after other boreholes).

Borehole No. 2, 212ft.—5,500 gallons per hour, *not* pure water.
(This was the only site on which I told them that the water would *not* be fit for human consumption, but the Owners wanted *quantity* there and *not* quality as it was for the Sisal Factory).

Borehole No. 3, 360ft.—6,000 gallons per hour *fresh* water.

Borehole No. 4, 405ft.—4,000 gallons per hour *fresh* water.

Borehole No. 5, 410ft.—4,000 gallons per hour *fresh* water.

Borehole No. 6, 355ft.—3,000 gallons per hour *fresh* water.

"These 6 are sufficient for the present so they are not drilling the other 8 for the time being. The Directors have told me that before I operated in Tanganyika no borehole in the country ever produced more than 2,000 gallons per hour and now there are a great many all over the country. In every one of these six cases water was struck at a much lesser depth but the owners continued drilling; further the Drilling Coy. pumps cannot test for a greater quantity so in each case they consider the yield is more than they have shown. If you like, I can send you all these six reports from Mowlems' for your perusal and return, but if these details are sufficient for your records I need not do so. Please let me know."

* * * *

Mr. Verne L. Cameron, of Elsinore, California, referred to the following experiment in an article for an American periodical:

"In Europe it is generally conceded that the action of the instrument or switch is due to muscular activity, but this is untrue as is evidenced by the screen door spring, which if held vertically by one end, with the other end pointed nearly straight up, when a stream of underground water is approached the upper end will slowly bend over until it assumes an inverted "U" or "V" shape when directly over the water, and as you walk away from the stream the spring will turn back over your shoulder as if trying to cling to the stream. It is important to remember that the stream may be an inch wide or two or three hundred feet, and may be under a well or only nearby, and may run in the direction indicated by the surface of the ground or contrary to it, so one should not permit any preconceived ideas or thought pictures as to where the water should be. The streams may be anywhere, in hill tops or bottomland."

* * * *

As a result of some recent comments on dowsing in a previous issue, *The Grower* of June 6th contains an able refutation in a letter from Mr. Alfred W. Kidner, of Bedford Farm, Lakenheath, Suffolk. The comments appear to have consisted of the hackneyed statements about chance, geological knowledge, conscious fraud, &c., but Mr. Kidner describes how he was convinced of the reality of dowsing by his acquaintance for over three years with a cowboy in Alberta, who could neither read nor write and had no geological knowledge, but supplemented his income as a bronco-buster by successful water divining.

* * * *

A note in the *Daily Express* of June 22nd quotes Canon John Wallis as saying that the reason why Lichfield Cathedral is so often struck by lightning may be the meeting of two underground streams beneath it which a water diviner had reported.

* * * *

As stated in the *Cornish Evening Herald* of June 27th one of the most fascinating talks of the year was given to the Rotary Club at Plymouth by Mr. W. H. Burgoyne (B.S.D.). After his engineering works at Kingsbridge were destroyed by bombing in 1940 Mr. Burgoyne started water divining professionally. On one occasion he traced two young persons who had disappeared to a place where the drowned bodies were recovered by the police.

* * * *

The *Birmingham Gazette* of June 29th mentions the discovery of the body of a boy, Tony Renshaw, who had been drowned whilst bathing in the River Avon, by Mr. Izzard, a dowser of Stratford-upon-Avon, on the evening of the 28th after a day and night search.

REVIEWS

MAGNETISMUS DAS URHEILMITTEL

By Rudolf Thetter, Vienna. Gerlach and Wiedling, Vienna, 1951.
2nd Edition

In his book, "Magnetism, the Primeval Remedy," Rudolf Thetter embodies the result of thirty years' truly devoted work as a magnetic healer. It deals in its nearly 300 pages on the one hand with the history of magnetic healing, the nature of the magnetic healing force, the "philosophy" of healing. On the other Thetter tries to provide a practical handbook of instruction for those who are interested or feel called to help suffering mankind.

The book is an eloquent testimony to the benefits of magnetic healing, as a large part of it is devoted to the case histories of a great number of Thetter's patients. It may be added that according to Austrian Law a magnetic healer—if a layman—must work under a fully qualified doctor, but there are also doctors in Austria who practise the art themselves. Thetter states that in the course of the last thirteen years—i.e., since the publication of the first edition of his book—"only" a dozen doctors have approached him for further information and instruction—a figure which *he* seems to think disappointingly low!

The case histories cover a great variety of diseases—nervous, psychosomatic and organic—though I do not think we are too sure these days about the dividing line, if any, between these categories. Some striking results are recorded for instance in some cases of infantile paralysis (one case concerns the daughter of the British Consul, 1923, in Vienna). But Thetter also frankly admits some complete failures in this connection, also in some goitre cases, and he declares that he has had no success whatever with cancer cases.

One of the difficulties in Thetter's work is that doctors refer to a magnetic healer mostly cases when everything else has been tried and failed, and he has, therefore, to deal mostly with chronic diseases which as a rule require longer treatment than acute cases. He usually suggests about 20 treatments, but very often results are achieved after a few treatments.

In the author's eyes illnesses are part of a moral world order, they influence a purpose, affecting character and sometimes destiny. He cites some examples showing how certain illnesses which he calls "destined" (*schicksalhafte*) fulfil a higher purpose in directing those affected to some other calling, or promote their inner development. The author's own life is a case in point as he was faced 30 years ago with the removal of a kidney from which he was saved by a doctor who practised magnetic healing and who in the end asked him to become his assistant as he considered Thetter especially gifted in this direction. On the other hand, Thetter admits that such a point of view may raise the question: Are we allowed to heal at all if this is so? He derives the answer to this from another question: Are we allowed to educate?

Like other magnetic healers (for instance, Mrs. Kingsley Tarpey) Thetter tries to find an explanation of this force, this primeval remedy, which he considers only to a certain limited extent also a universal

remedy," and he defines its source as the divine unconscious in man. The magnetic healer makes a sacrifice of love. It is not man who heals but the divine unconscious, the healer is only the instrument. That a power greater than man is at work Thetzer describes in a striking manner in connection with a case when he was called to help a one-year-old child with a serious deformation of the skin from birth before which he felt utterly helpless. In the midst of his own mental crisis he suddenly felt his arms and hands move in a certain way involving speed and direction, as never before, leading to a magnetic "rapport" of unprecedented strength. This led him to change his methods. When approaching a patient he no longer tried to concentrate on the latter and his disease (he usually takes notice of the case history only after the first treatment), but on himself. He tries to exclude his own thoughts and will, letting the disease react on the healer. The result is that his hands move in an almost somnambulistic manner to the disturbed centres of the body.

This method is a complete reversal of that practised by the Vienna School of Magnetism (which goes back to Mesmer) where the reactions to the influence of the healing force lie in the movements of the patients, whereas in Thetzer's case the movements manifest themselves in the healer, a method, he admits, not without some danger to the healer. It demands of the latter a willingness to sacrifice himself, as he absorbs in this way some of the disturbed currents of the patient. The healer gets "infected" by the sick patient, whilst the healer "infects" the patient with health. In the new method the healer reacts mentally and physically and gains an intuitive insight into the healing act. Thetzer adds one word of warning—a healer's own magnetism will not help to cure himself.

The book gives a detailed description of Thetzer's procedure—contact with the patient, which raises the magnetic tension in the latter, increased subsequently by various magnetic passes made at varying distances from the body of the patient, i.e., vertical lines, spirals, circles, corresponding to the three basic bodily functions—metabolism, nerves, circulation and breathing; the treatment closes with a few "discharge passes." In the course of the treatment usually healing crises may appear during which the chronic disease becomes acute again.

A chapter of the book is devoted to the problem of polarity of the human body as the healer must know the different effects of his two hands, unless he reaches the state, as does Thetzer, where his hands move "automatically" after contact has been made.

The book contains a final chapter providing a "Magnetic First Aid Box for the Home" and concludes with about 20 illustrations showing the author at work.

The detailed practical instructions in the book should prove of great value to all those who may feel they have certain gifts as magnetic healers or who may be faced with emergencies where prompt help is required and which may bring forth unsuspected talents in this direction.

On the other hand many may think that Thetzer's explanation of magnetism may not lead us much further. But what emerges from the book—although the author himself does not explicitly make that distinction—is that his work as a healer is based not only on vital magnetism but often reveals the more truly spiritual aspects of healing;

DR. A. W.

LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

AUGUST

p. 227. How to win (?) at roulette. S.G. suggests (mainly as a radiesthetic exercise) how the pendulum might be used to tap the future and make winnings at roulette.

p. 229. Word-witnesses. W. Herrinckx develops the idea that whereas a word-witness helps the operator to concentrate on what it represents, it can acquire an actual impregnation, thus becoming a radiesthetic witness as ordinarily understood, in support of which contention the brothers F. and W. Servranx have produced (or perhaps increased) such an influence by placing the word-witness on an amplifier, such as a decagon traced on paper. Although it seems impossible to support this idea of the word-witness generating an actual influence from the point of view of the science, M. Herrinckx has carried out experiments by writing the name of a homoeopathic remedy immediately above one or more concentric circles traced on paper, whose centre is marked by a point. According to the number of circles a different influence is said to be generated, and it is claimed that a witness consisting of 12 concentric circles with the name of a remedy above it can be used curatively by being carried about on the person. The action is said to be rapid and very effective!

p. 233. Is it necessary to concentrate? For the benefit of the beginner F. Servranx explains that in radiesthetic work you should think of what you are wanting to find or of the results that you will obtain, but without any forced effort or mental tension. Any extraneous matters should be kept out of one's thoughts.

p. 235. Hunting for treasures. R.N. gives six cases of error which may occur in seeking for lost treasure. A cesspool will often give an indication of gold, even at great distances on the map dowsing method. Remanence and images can also mislead the operator. On site Abbé Bouly's method of the solar plane is recommended as a dependable procedure, and there are other checks which can assist in gaining positive results.

p. 239. Researches analytical or synthetic? W. Servranx poses two ways in which a radiesthetic test can be made. If a supply of water from underground sources is required, the operator can carry out various investigations with regard to parallel lines of force, nature of the ground, depth, cross-section of the stream, serial numbers, syntonisation of colours to determine the degree of mineralisation and potability, &c. On the other hand he can just ask himself the question, "I want a supply of water of such and such quantity, within a given depth, of a given degree of purity," and so on, and rely on his detecting instrument to give the right answer. M. Servranx describes this as the synthetic method of approach. It really depends on a mental as opposed to a physical basis. While the nature of the investigation depends to some extent on the operator, the writer considers that as a general rule chemical analyses, prospections for water and minerals, diagnoses and studies of character, are best suited to the analytical method, whereas searches for lost persons, the solution of problems of affinity, the search for remedies and daily problems of a practical kind, are best dealt with by the synthetic or direct method of testing.

p. 241. Henry de France discusses radiesthetic researches, direct and indirect (i.e., radiesthetic and teleradiesthetic), and concludes by

saying that, despite the conveniences of working on a plan, he lays great confidence on reactions obtained through a prospection on the actual ground, because it is accompanied by a direct physical influence.

p. 245. Suggestions are made as to the kind of circular notices professional radiesthetists could send out with a view to increasing their clientele. *L.R.P.T.*

p. 247. J.B. makes suggestions as to what the professional radiesthetist will require in setting up his business.

p. 249. The soil and life. Pierre Bories quotes a case of a farmer whose cows and pigs were doing very badly—the pigs were dying one after the other. A radiesthetist examined a sample of their food and found that while the leaf and stalk of the clover was good, the root was poisoned; an analysis showed that the earth was poisoned by arsenic. Authorities are quoted to the effect that there is a relationship between the geographical configuration of the land, the geological characteristics and the incidence of mental illness.

p. 241. Roger Barbier writes further on *Radiesthesia in the Service of Art*.

p. 251. Recovering a gold watch. M. Steens writes in a letter that having lost his gold watch when fishing and not knowing either the time or place where it was lost, he sought the help of M. Hellebroeck. By means of radiesthesia this gentleman found that the watch had fallen into a pool about 8 metres from a footpath giving access to it. He was able to pin-point the position of the watch and to recover it from the water. The operation lasted a quarter of an hour.

SEPTEMBER

p. 261. The world's destiny. A method is described by Marcel Perreux designed to map out the fate of different parts of the world by tracing the currents, or lines of force, presaging (according to the colours with which they resonate) war, oppression, destruction, tranquility, intellectual progress and scientific discoveries, spiritual development—and so on.

p. 263. The art of keeping well. Lieut.-Colonel Stevelinck remarks that in the forests the animals cure themselves by eating the plants which Nature supplies in abundance, whereas official medicine changes every 25 years. For healing it is necessary to find food and remedies which syntonise with the affected organs, &c., and restore lost energy. Cure can in fact be affected by radiation and without taking medicines. For this you can make a solenoid out of copper wire by winding it 25 times round a 250 gm. bottle; the positive end will be that first wound. Place the solenoid on an insulator (such as a piece of rubber cut from an old inner tube) and in the negative end place the medicament. The patient should be 30 to 40 cm. beyond the positive end. The exposure should last for 25 minutes. The operation should be repeated every day and cure may be effected in three or four sessions. Alternatively, to save the patient the trouble of constant sittings, the energy may be directed from the positive side of the apparatus for 24 hours onto a vial of water, and every two hours the patient can drink a thimbleful of the liquid.

p. 266. Yn-Yang and the recording influences from a distance. C. François says that the Chinese Yn-Yang appears to be the most active of all the drawings which heal. Reactions will be found around a Yn-Yang placed on the ground, which vary with the orientation of

the drawing with respect to magnetic north. Monsieur D. Neroman, who has studied the Yn-Yang, has stated that it is in the lying position with his feet to the south that a person has minimum arterial tension. Several arrangements of the Yn-Yang are reproduced to illustrate the text.

p. 269. Waves of form. The influences given off by forms and drawings (geometrical or otherwise) seem to be due to the terrestrial magnetic field and particularly to the N-S lines of force. These N-S lines of force include not only those which affect a magnetic needle but also forces having an effect on all bodies and living organisms. An object, left for a long time in one place and position, has been continuously traversed by the N-S flux. If one changes its orientation one can still find its original orientation by means of the pendulum. Basing their ideas on this fact and on the phenomenon known in astronomy as the precession of the equinoxes, certain authors have conceived the idea of discs of orientation, permitting one to discover the age of ancient objects. It is said that a transplanted tree should be allowed to keep its original orientation if it is to thrive and that most people sleep best with their head to the north. A form or object is always surrounded by a field of force (as is the Earth itself). In employing a form or object usefully, it must first be orientated with the pendulum, which (by mental dowsing, it is suggested) will indicate both the place to put it and its orientation. M. Maurice Vercaemer thought that every statuette (of whatever kind) could be used therapeutically if one found by pendulum the place to put it and its most suitable orientation. It is even said that a statuette could be employed to irradiate a photograph of an absent patient to his benefit! In the case of objects and statuettes it is often observed that the mass of the object is of importance, and that the greater the weight for a given size, the more powerful the influence. In addition to the influence of form, drawings, works of art, &c., also carry an influence due to the intention of the artist who created the drawing or work of art. That may explain why a learned Italian obtained planetary influences as a result of using symbols employed in astrology. *L.R.P.T.*

p. 273. The Drown electronic camera, by R. E. Espiau. The electronic camera of Dr. Ruth Drown was patented in the U.S.A. in 1936 and in Great Britain in 1939 under the number 515866. The Drown camera, which preceded that of the de la Warrs, gives good photographs of disease conditions and organic faults taken at a distance from the patient by means of a specimen of blood, urine or saliva. M. Espiau writes that he intends carrying out experiments of this kind himself and, further, that anyone who is interested in the electronic camera can construct one cheaply and there are no difficulties of a constructional nature in assembling it. He offers to send a copy of the diagram showing the connections and instructions for assembly and operation, provided that a stamped addressed envelope is forwarded to M. Espiau, 40 Norland Square, Holland Park Avenue, London, W.11, together with three international coupons covering the price of a copy of the specifications issued by the Patent Office in London (price 1/-). The article includes a diagram of the layout of the Drown apparatus. Parenthetically, it is mentioned elsewhere in this issue that Dr. Drown's father, also a doctor, collaborated at one time with Dr. Abrams.

p. 275. Climatic influences. W. Herrinckx claims that it is possible

to find on a map that place in the world where the totality of influences or radiations are especially well suited to you and he tells you how you can treat yourself with the particular radiations concerned.

p. 277. The soil, climate and the race. Pierre Bories emphasises the importance of the soil on which one was born or over which one has lived for a long time. Sometimes a person's health can be improved (it is suggested) by his returning to the place where he was born.

p. 282. "Candi" writes of less known experiments with the pendulum, it being stated that Dr. John M. Verweyen, of the University of Berlin, has been able to establish radiesthetically the difference between consecrated and unconsecrated bread and that another radiesthetist could distinguish between holy water and ordinary water with the bare hand and without a pendulum. This is incidentally in accord with certain experiments carried out in England by Mr. Geo. W. de la Warr.

p. 283. It is suggested that you could learn more about your domestic pets by asking questions about them with the pendulum as indicator. *L.R.P.T.*

p. 286. Seeking lost persons. F. Servranx gives some very good advice for the benefit of the beginner (which might be followed by the more experienced also) not to undertake radiesthetic researches for a lost person when the local populace is in a turmoil over his disappearance. If it is a police case people's emotions may be aroused and there will be more theories than one as to what has happened to the lost person. The cross-currents of thought may well mislead the dowser to the detriment of the good name of radiesthesia.

OCTOBER

p. 289. Word-witnesses. L. Poblén describes certain experiments he has made himself with squares of fine wire meshes and word-witnesses (see *L.R.P.T.* for June, 1953, p. 177). In conjunction with these wire meshes he utilises the disc of Dr. Marty for measuring vitality. When the writer places a remedy, or a word-witness, between the two meshes, he obtains a reading for vitality higher than when it is placed above the meshes. When placing the hand on the meshes with the remedy or word-witness between them, it absorbs the radiations emitted. The same thing happens if one sits on it, and one has thus a method of treatment. Any part of the body can be treated. The patient should lie down and the apparatus placed *under* the part to be treated. This procedure, M. Poblén continues, can be incorporated in the healing circuit of Mr. L. E. Eeman.

p. 291. Rotating cylinder detector. A. Vandenhoff gives an extract from transactions of the C.I.E.R. (Centre d'Initiation et d'Entraînement Radiesthésique), of which he is Director, which describes experiments employing a rotating paper cylinder. The instrument is referred to as a *moteur à fluide* and is similar to that described by Lord Dowding in a lecture he gave to the B.S.D. on 11th April, 1945 (see *B.S.D.J.*, VI, 48, p. 171). It occurred to M. Vandenhoff that since a drawing or diagram designed for a special purpose and representing a precise form acquires the property of emitting a certain kind of energy, it might be possible that this energy or influence would motivate the instrument, just as the human hand will. His experiments showed that, in fact, this did happen. The influences given out by certain drawings (*ondes*

de forme) are at times so powerful that sensitive people can feel diverse sensations such as heat, prickling, hot or cold air, &c. On the other hand, water in a corked bottle possesses special properties of its own after being exposed to the radiations of these "waves of form." It was concluded from the experiments that these paper cylinders are influenced by waves of form, but it is essential to find by pendulum the exact distance between the drawing and the cylinder. When the correct position is found, one must wait for three to 10 minutes before the cylinder will move. It is impossible to repeat an experiment immediately, as it would appear that the cylinder, drawing and site of test become saturated by the influence emitted. The phenomenon is akin to impregnation and remanence. Certain drawings, it is interesting to observe, will produce "series" as known to the dowser, i.e., the cylinder will turn, say, three times in a positive direction, three times negative, then stop, and then repeat the cycle. If three cylinders placed close together are exposed to one drawing, it is possible to find when the emission from the drawing is at a maximum and at a minimum and when the cardinal influences are predominant. The writer goes on to describe experiments to determine the effect of arrangements whereby the cylinders are placed with reference to the cardinal points, &c.

p. 299. An adjustable pendulum. A. Goubet, a radio engineer, describes a pendulum incorporating a small Phillips condenser and a copper coil. The length of the pendulum suspension is fixed, but the pendulum is regulated by turning the condenser.

p. 301. Human antennae. F. Servranx recalls methods used by dowsers, such as using the finger as antenna, or turning round slowly with the rod in one's hands, whereby one seeks to find the direction, and perhaps distance also, of the object sought. While many dowsers consider that these procedures have a physical basis, M. Servranx thinks that the mental orientation is very much involved—just as it is in map dowsing.

p. 307. A detector and amplifier. A diagram is illustrated, which was inspired by the magnetron, and which consists of a large black circle with a smaller white circle of about half its diameter arranged concentrically within it, there being also 12 small white circles arranged between the two circumferences and each connected to the central white circle by a broad white line. The diameter of the large black circle is just over 5in. The diagram can be used for finding the direction of a lost object and colours or remedies which suit a particular person. It can also be used for making witnesses. *L.R.P.T.*

p. 309. Radiesthetic drawing. An abstract from *Ce Pendule Mystérieux* by the late Claude V. Johnson is given, which shows the way in which portraits of historic personages and other objects of interest can be drawn with the help of the pendulum.

p. 312. Increasing one's sensitivity. L. Poblin writes that radiesthetic sensitivity can be increased by carrying on one's person a Lakhovsky oscillating circuit. M. Bervroux has described how he had obtained a maximum of 27 gyrations of the pendulum over the thenar eminence. M. Poblin has obtained 500 gyrations when carrying a circuit and the pendulum continue to turn after he had ceased to count.

p. 313. L.M.G. activated plaquettes. These plaquettes of M. G. Lemarchand consist of highly intricate circular patterns which, M.

Lemarchand states, can be used—amongst other things—for neutralising harmful earth rays.

p. 317. A note on witnesses. Recalling certain experiments, J. Hellebroeck writes that a dowser, in looking for an object, often finds it in a place opposite to where it really is. Many workers do not prospect the ground methodically and are consequently unable to recognize images. When one is looking for the line or direction connecting two objects of the same nature, i.e., the object itself and a witness of it, the latter should be held in the left hand with the pendulum in the right. But, M. Hellebroeck says, for those using the rod, the witness should be held in the left hand or against the left side of the rod.

p. 319. The action of homoeopathic remedies. Lieut.Colonel Stevelinck points out that whereas new allopathic medicines are always being put on the market and then superseded by what are supposed to be still better medicinal products, the homoeopathic remedies do not change and have been used in the same form for over 150 years. Meanwhile all radiesthetists defend this method of maintaining health at minimum cost. At this moment doctors who use homoeopathy are being attacked by their fellow practitioners, who understand nothing of the laws of nature, and who arrogate to themselves the right of preventing the health service from paying for homoeopathic remedies, as prescribed by doctors as fully qualified as themselves. The latest data provided by atomic science shows experimentally that matter is condensed energy, and from a classical equation of Einstein it can be shown that one gramme of matter contains energy equivalent to that developed by the combustion of 3,000 tons of coal. A homoeopathic pillule of 4 cub. mm. contains energy equivalent to 100,000 KWh (against 25 million KWh for 1 gm. of matter). If one succeeds in liberating immediately all this energy, one would find oneself in the presence of a small atomic bomb. But on the contrary, the loss of energy is very small, just as it takes a long time (running into many years) for radium to lose energy and eventually turn into lead. An unhealthy organ is unhealthy by the fact that it has lost more energy than it has received by nutrition, and thus becomes at the mercy of microbes which are more radioactive than itself, deterioration thus setting in. If at this moment we furnish this organ with a supply of energy which syntonises with its own normal energy, the organ is immediately regenerated and made capable of carrying out its normal function. The radiesthetist is capable of finding out by rod or pendulum those products which syntonise with an organ found to be deficient.

V.D.W.

RADIESTHÉSIE INTERNATIONALE

The first article under a general heading "Experiment and Theory" is entitled "Radiesthetic prevision of the future," by Professor Antoine Luzy. He refers to his book *Radiesthésie Moderne* in which he devotes a chapter to prevision, and to his recent work *La Vision Mentale de l'avenir*. He states that very few operators are capable of using radiesthesia to this end and quotes two examples in which he has done so.

"Interpenetration at a distance of fields and influences from a source of energy," by Henri Chrétien. He states that common experience shows that if a sample is placed on a magnet to which a copper wire

of any length is connected, a dowser can by rod or pendulum ascertain that the wave from the sample on the magnet is borne by the carrier wave from the magnet along the conducting wire. This is true for all bodies, except those regarded as neutralising, such as bismuth, narcotics, &c. This phenomenon can be used in the search for water—for further details see his *Manuel Pratique*.

There follows a notice of the above book, the full title of which is *Manuel Pratique de Radiesthésie pour tous les Usages*, which can be purchased at the Maison de la Radiesthésie and at other shops.

The next section under the general heading "For Specialists," starts with an article on Chromatic Radiesthesia in Italy, describing Dr. Vinci's pendulum for use in the dark or rather by coloured light from the pendulum itself, supplied by electric batteries.

A note on the same subject as practised in France and Italy refers to the method of Dr. Leprince. The pendulum used is an optical prism; coloured screens are placed in succession between the pendulum and the patient's hand and the colour which modifies the pendulum's movement indicates the nature of the disease, e.g., indigo for liver, blue for thyroid, &c. The diagnosis is completed by using screens of different shades.

Military Radiesthesia includes an account of how M. Giovanni Morino, an engineer and radiesthetist, enabled the Italian forces to find water in Somaliland in 1935. The Chief Engineer, knowing him to be a hydrologist, put him in charge of the water services and introduced him to Marshal Graziani. Owing to lack of water the Italian armies had been unable to advance; Morino knowing the country decided to use the pendulum and was fortunate in finding a sympathetic supporter in his chief, who provided him with everything necessary for a rapid survey. After a preliminary examination on a map, M. Morino visited the places indicated to ascertain the depth and quantity. The final result was a large and fully equipped water centre.

In 1940 M. Morino was engaged to establish a water service in Syria under General Weygand, but Italy's entry into the war put an end to the project.

"Obstetrical Radiesthesia" deals with two methods of finding the sex of the unborn baby. It is suggested that Mme. Peretti's method for finding out whether a person is alive or dead by observations over the two poles of a magnet might be extended to the discovery of sex or to any other question involving only two alternatives. Another method is that of Dr. Witzel, of Wiesbaden, who believes that every pregnant woman has a small yellow patch in one eye, if in the left eye a female is indicated, and in the right a male. The eyes of the future mother can be tested in a photograph.

The next section, "Work in the Laboratory," contains seven short notes on various appliances, one being taken from *The Pendulum* about a new multiple pendulum, and another on the triangle of health from *Radio-Perception*.

A further section, "Water Finding," describes the experiments in forestry in Finland recorded by Mr. V. T. Aaltona, of which there was an account in *B.S.D.J.*, X, 78, and an appreciative note on the article called "Desert Dowser" in the same journal. A third short note in this section discusses the wearing of glasses when dowsing.

A.H.B.

RIVISTA ITALIANA

The latest number opens with an article entitled "Graphic Radiesthesia," by the editor, Dr. Vinci. Five diagrams are shown, one of which is taken from the study of Professor Morichini reported in former numbers of the *Rivista*. These the professor called estesiograms, which are a series of well-defined spirals traced out, not by the pendulum, but by a pencil, and indicating graphically the neuro-muscular reaction of the hand. Each substance gives a different design.

Working on the same principle, but using crayons of appropriate colour, Dr. Vinci gives four other diagrams. One taken over the mid-point of a compass, shows a heavy figure-eight-like line corresponding to blue, interlaced with similar but lighter lines given by red. Then follow designs obtained with the Ying-Yang surrounded by the Pa-Koua, another from a "sacred rock" and one taken over the vertex of the Pyramid. These coloured tracings of Dr. Vinci he calls psychograms, since they are more personal and more in accord with the symbolism of modern art.

Professor Schena Sterza, who is the Cespera expert in Electronics and Television, treats of the unity and mechanism of the Cosmos.

Reference was made in No. 80 of *Radio-Perception* to research by Dr. Vinci in the use of a special coloured pendulum—one which is adapted to contain, in turn, a series of small lamps, each screened by some particular pure colour. The present issue gives a tabulated record of results obtained by several workers using this instrument. Three of the columns give the colours used, their complementaries, and the maladies which are benefited by the different colours.

Part of Philip Chapman's "Triangle of Health" is translated from *Radio-Perception* No. 78. Also, from the same number, a portion of the article by J. L. Capes, "A Generator of Variable Radiesthetic Power," along with the diagram.

"Human Emanations" is a translation by V.P. from the German periodical on Radiesthesia, which records experiments made by two scientists on the physical aspect of this subject. Their instruments were the rod and pendulum. At distances from two to six yards they obtained various reactions. They also verified the existence of a "near point," as discovered by Curry, at about 20 inches from the individual, the distance varying from 16 to 24 inches according to three human types. The reaction is found on all sides of the body, from which they conclude that it is surrounded by a spherical field of force rhythmically organised. The field is not constant. It is lengthened or shortened by the rise or fall of the barometer, by wind and temperature changes. Various remedies, even homoeopathic high potencies can produce swift variations of the oscillations.

Carlo Franchini writes on "Osiris the Wonder-Grain." This is a new type of cereal, propagated in France since 1938, when a member of the French Academy brought from Egypt some grains which had been found in a sarcophagus declared by experts to be 7,000 years old. The grains were as well preserved and as fresh looking as if they had been recently gathered. Germination experiments resulted in a surprisingly vigorous growth to maturity. The ears, many times larger than present-day ones, had five or six ramifications and were carried on a stalk of six feet. The seeds of this first crop were distributed to interested friends, with similar success; and they in turn have

spread the growth over many parts of France in accordance with unselfish regulations laid down from the first results of this delayed-action germination.

Doctor Enea Elmi gives an account of the medicinal virtues of Euphrasia, the common Eyebright, which are well known to herbalists and homoeopaths, pointing out that there is some good in the worst of people, and things. For Euphrasia is an underground thief and a disgrace to its respectable family! Yet its beneficent action on the eye, like that of Rue, has been known for centuries. Milton in *Paradise Lost* refers to it when he says, "Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed, Then purged with Euphrasine and Rue His visual orbs, for he had much to see."

There are many quotations from the foreign press, scientific and otherwise, which are critically examined from the radiesthetic point of view. Among these is a long account of Native African Medicine; also a translation by V.P. of an article in *Prediction* on Detective Ju-Ju, of its success in one experiment on natives, and its apparent failure in the case of Europeans where none of the party had the intention of holding on to the object which had been lifted from his neighbour.

Two exercises in Teleradiesthesia are given. Readers are asked to experiment on two photographs, one of foot-prints found in the Mount Everest Expedition; the other of a strange man.

A writer traces the development in America of a new diagnostic instrument, from its two-pronged vibrator stage to the electronic machine which records from the patient's finger tips his sensibility to vibrations of different frequencies.

Metaclap is a new word. It is the term used by natives in the Far East to describe a morbose form of mental exaltation which results in violent passion towards some individual or class. It was described by a witness during a trial at the Assizes in Bologna, as well as examples known to him during residence in Java, Siam and such places, of evil results actuated from a distance. His testimony was derided by the judge as "evil-eye" stories. Yet the Radio acts at a distance. And the radiesthetist often acts for good at a distance.

News of the progress of Radiesthesia is given from different countries: Italy, France, England, Germany and Switzerland. Two paragraphs are devoted to articles from *Radio-Perception*: the one on Forest Investigations in Finland, and the other Noel Macbeth's lecture of September, 1952.

Reports of several sessions and discussions of the Cespera bring this issue, the last of its series, to a close. B.C.

SWITZERLAND

Bulletin No. 85 of the Ticino Study-Centre of Radiesthesia at Lugano is a record of celebrations held in June last to commemorate its foundation in 1943. It also records the activity of this centre and those of Locarno and Chiasso which along with others are united in the Swiss Federation of Radiesthesia. This body has undertaken, at various periods during the past ten years, a well-planned press campaign in defence of Radiesthesia.

The activities of the various centres are not confined to conferences, but include serious and methodical exercises in teleradiesthesia. Lists of names of the prize-winners in these contests are given, and also a graph showing the number of members of the centres from 1943 to 1953. B.C.

THIS NEW BOOK *contains a full course
of practical instruction in dowsing*



HOW TO DOWSE

EXPERIMENTAL & PRACTICAL
RADIOESTHESIA

by Marguerite Maury

WITH A FOREWORD BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

THE authoress of this book, Madame Maury, was trained as a nurse and is now the wife of the distinguished homœopathic doctor, E. A. Maury. As a result of a spectacular cure effected on the advice of the famous French radiesthetist, L. Turenne, she and her husband became interested in the medical application of radiesthesia. Apart from the medical application, Mme Maury has made an intensive study of all the other aspects of radiesthesia and has devised a course of training by correspondence which has been successfully followed by a wide circle of students.

The first part of this book consists of twenty-one lessons,
continued overleaf

each followed by a number of practical exercises, and deals with the subject in all its aspects, except the medical, such as instruments used, the effect of amplifiers, samples and colours, the detection of water, minerals, telluric emissions (earth rays) and the more recondite subjects of detection on plans and tele-radiesthesia. The second part is devoted entirely to the application of radiesthesia to diagnosis and treatment of disease mainly from the homœopathic standpoint, and should be of particular interest to many people who possess the necessary sensitivity.

CONTENTS

PART I. A COURSE OF RADIESTHESIA

Introduction. i. Pendulums and Rods. ii. Individual Polarity. iii. Magnets and Magnetic Fields. iv. Personal Field of the Operator. v. Receptivity of the Operator. vi. Form and Geometrical Figures. vii. Interaction of Bodies. viii. Light and Colours. ix. Samples. x. Remanence and Parasitic Images. xi. Telluric Emissions i. xii. Distant Detection i. xiii. Distant Detection ii. xiv. Amplifiers. xv. Telluric Emissions ii. xvi. Prospection for Water. xvii. Radiesthesia and Agriculture. xviii. Minerals and Oil. xix. The Breeding of Animals.

PART II. MEDICAL RADIESTHESIA

Introduction. i. Biological Examination and Energetic Field. ii. Examination of the Organs and Viscera. iii. Method of Manipulation. iv. Masseur and Patient. v. Choice of Diet. vi. For Osteopaths. vii. Choice of Remedies.

Conclusion. Index.

190 pages. Illustrated. 11/6 net

ORDER FROM ANY BOOKSHOP OR STALL OR IN CASE OF DIFFICULTY
WRITE TO THE PUBLISHERS BELOW

published by

G. BELL AND SONS, LTD.

YORK HOUSE, PORTUGAL ST., LONDON, W.C.2

Printed in Great Britain by Richard Clay and Company, Ltd., Bungay, Suffolk

BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

Copies of the following of the Society's journals are required by the Bodleian Library to complete their set : 1-6, 9-14, 16-18, 39. Any member who can spare these journals is asked to be good enough to send them to the Editor.

A member of the B.S.D wishes to dispose of a collection of good specimens of 67 minerals, together with a copy of Rutley's *Mineralogy*. For further information apply to H. M. Sparrow, 152 Torquay Road, Paignton, S. Devon.

The "compensator" described in the book by Madame Maury entitled *How to Dows* is obtainable from Electro-Medical Hire Ltd., 74 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, at the price of £7 10s.

The *Aura Biometer*, complete with probe, pendulum and handbook, is available for the sum of five guineas, and a cheaper model with a steel strip, instead of one of chromium plated brass, for three guineas, both inclusive of postage in the United Kingdom.

The above have been designed and produced by W. E. Benham, D.Sc., F.Inst.P., in conjunction with John Williamson, Esq., F.S.M., Assoc. Brit. I.R.E., Archers Court, Stonestile Lane, Hastings, Sussex, by whom they are supplied.

The handbook and pendulum can be obtained separately for 5/- each, post 3d. *Aura Goggles* are obtainable from the same source for 30/-, including postage and packing, in the United Kingdom.

Applicants for above should state whether they are members of the B.S.D.

Markham House Press Ltd., 31 King's Road, London, S.W.3—The Radiesthesia Specialists—will be pleased to obtain any books or publications required. Special searches made for out-of-print books. Foreign works a speciality. Postal enquiries only. Send stamped addressed envelope for catalogue.

A second and enlarged edition of *Elementary Radiesthesia* by the late F. A. Archdale is now ready. The price is 4/3 post free. This work, together with the Beechwood Pendulums at 3/6, the Conical Universal Pendulum at 12/6 and the *Pendulum*, the Monthly Review of Radiesthesia—Subscription rate 25/- at home, 26/- abroad and \$3.80 in North America—is obtainable either from us or from Mrs. M. Archdale, 3 Wayside Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth. Sample copy of the *Pendulum* 2/3.

Copies of *Dowsing* by Pierre Béasse are available at 13/-, the Schumfell radio-magnetic pendulum mentioned in the book at £5 and the descriptive handbook at 6d.—all the above post free.

Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply whalebone strips 12in. long of the following sections at 5/- per pair :

Flat	7 mm. x 2 mm. or 3 mm.
Circular ..	3 mm. or 4 mm. in diameter
Square .. .	3 mm. or 4 mm.

Also spherical and torpedo-shaped cavity pendulums of whale ivory at 10/- each and spherical cavity pendulums of elephant ivory at 15/- each. Prices of other sizes of rods and pendulums are given on request. All articles are sent post free in U.K.

The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., price 8/- post free in U.K. Reprints of this article are available at 2/- each. Reprints of 10 Essays and Lecture, 15/- the set.

Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.

CHARLES CLARKE (HAYWARDS HEATH) LTD.,
PRINTERS.

